REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,039.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MALDA," 1,946 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shell, on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GWADUR, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 579 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on TUESDAY, the 29th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	„	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,10· Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Braund, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,320 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	G. Lazarich.	3500	400	on 25th Mar 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Baguain.	4411	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

26, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	400	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee .... 5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser ...... 19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector...... 1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart........ 1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY *RETURN* TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons. TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL........................ Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. THESSALY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship Middlesex two large OREGON MASTS and one smaller OREGON SPAR, suitable for a yard. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1878.

TO LADIES.

BALL, DINNER, EVENING and VISITING DRESSES made up with Artistic Skill and at moderate charges

BY MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
34, Meadow Street.

Ladies Straw Hats, cleaned, dyed and altered. Ostrich Feather curled and dyed.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

N.B.—Up-country orders punctually attended to.

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 11 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a process of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. JOHN BATSON,
IN HIS WELL-KNOWN IMPERSONATION OF
PRINCE PAUL,
IN
OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ....MISS ELCIA MAY.

OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS......MISS ELCIA MAY.

Wanda	Mrs H. Vernon.
Fritz	Mr. H. Vernon.
Prince Paul (His first appearance)	„ John Batson.
General Boom	„ M. Comerford.
Baron Puck	„ A. Plumpton.
Nepomuc	„ John Morris.
Grog	„ T. Andow.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 3
Stalls .... „ 2
Back Seats................................. „ 1

Doors open at 8.30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MADAME TASCA
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 2ND OF FEB.,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO ....MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE, *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,150 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, as above on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 8 a.m.

The vessel can carry Passengers and Cargo for Port Natal, Cape Town, &c., for transference to the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamer at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

28th January, 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VESPASIAN, Captain ALEXANDER, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and counter-signature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1878.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts......per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints....... „ „ „ 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

TART FRUITS AND JAMS.

IN consequence of the failure of the FRUIT CROPS in England, the Management are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining the usual supplies, and STOCKS are RAPIDLY DECREASING. In order to avoid disappointment as much as possible, Constituents will oblige by early intimating what they would wish reserved for them.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 308 OF 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay.....................Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Kutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..................................Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Decree for the Sale of Immoveable Property, dated the seventeenth day of April 1877, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following PROPERTY at the instance of the above-named Plaintiff:—

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, whereof Rahimtoola Ahmed is the Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwur sub-district, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Memonwada Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south side thereof by the Nagdevi Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at or near Dadur, on the north side of the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 570 and 570, and containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and two square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxum n Thakore and partly by the batty round of Dhumaga Pershia Thakore, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Wittoo Dama Thakoor, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Mungia Dhakoo Thakore, and on or towards the south partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxumon Thakoor and partly by the public road from Bombay to Mahim, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Memon Hajee Arab Hamud, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Thirdly,—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Dunkun Road, at New Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east thereof by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west side thereof by the said Dunkun Road, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dosooba Dooljee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Narrayen Govindjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,532 and No. 2,532, and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Fourthly,—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at or near Dadur Road, otherwise called Mahim Road, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under No 482 and 487, which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Noorbai, wife of Hajee Soolaman Hajee Juma, on or towards the south by the property of Domingos De Cruz, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, on or towards the west by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thukur Jairaj Hurry, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Fifthly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses built and standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadur, near Mahim, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and facing the said Mahim Road on the south side thereof, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 211, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 70 and 71, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaoo Dwarkajee, on or towards the west by the property of Mungia Gowar, on or towards the north by the property of Maria Dias Jose DeSilva and Pascoal DeSilva, and on or towards the south by the Mahim Road leading at Naigaum Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nowrojee Maneckjee, and are now in the occupation of Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally and his tenants.

Sixthly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, whereof Rahimtoola Ahmed is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed No. 16, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mandvie sub-district, on the north side of the first Memonwada, or Nagdevi Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Fazul Mahomed Sallay Mahomed, on or towards the north by the rear compound of the range of Hajee Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south by the first Memonwada or Nagdevi Cross Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the above-named property that they should, on or before the 16th day of February 1878, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 26th day of January 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars...Per thousand	Rs. 90	No. 2, Cavite Brand .... Per thousand	Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. ... do.	„ 50	No. 3, Cigars..............	„ 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100	Re. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100	Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250	„ 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250	„ 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100	Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100	„ 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50	„ 1 8
		Do. Do. per box of 24	„ 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.

Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church-Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season. From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ¾ plate	Rs.	125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate	Rs.	150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs.	200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs.	150
Do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs.	250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18 Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs.	75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs.	120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate	Rs.	140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs.	150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs.	250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs.	150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs.	180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches. proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases .... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.	Damasee Gauze.
Double faced Satin.	Chinelle Gauze.
Snow Flake.	New Rainbow Blonde.
Clair de Lune Blonde.	New Persian Cord.
New Plush.	Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Organdies, in new Colours.	Rich Silks, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.	Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
Rich Satins in new Colours.	New Cashmeres.
Lustrine.	New Coloured Irish Linen.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.	New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all thenew Colours.	New Lace Mittens.
Moss Silk.	

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.

FOR £5,000,000 STERLING.

IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 AND £1,000 EACH.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.

The First Coupon will be payable on 10th April 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK.

Payable £5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ one month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable, after the Subscription Price has been paid, be exchanged for the Certificates signed by Delegates of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subscription.

Subscriptions will be received on behalf of the Imperial Ottoman Bank by their correspondents in India, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at its several Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

The rate of exchange at which subscriptions will be received in India has been fixed at 1s. 10d. per Rupee.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Undersigned, who will also afford all information to intending subscribers and forward applications for allotment.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Agents for Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND MARKET ROAD.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THIS
GIGANTIC COMBINATION.

EVERY ONE DELIGHTED AND ACKNOWLEDGE THIS TO BE
THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
THAT HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN IN THIS CITY.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

FIRST GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH,

For the accommodation of families and those living at a distance, when all children will be admitted at HALF-PRICE.

Box Office at the Circus open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. for the sale of reserve seats.

SECURE YOUR SEATS! SECURE YOUR SEATS!! and avoid the crush at the doors.

There will be competent Ushers in attendance to show all persons to their seats.

There are three entrances to the Circus—the centre one to the Private Boxes and Dress Circle, the other two are for the Stalls, Parquet and Pit.

The public are particularly requested to purchase their tickets at the Box Office as no money will be taken at the doors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8 .... Rs. 40 0
Private Boxes to seat 4 .... „ [illegible]
Dress Circle .... „ 5 0
Stalls .... „ 3 0
Parquet .... „ 2 0
Pit .... „ 1 0

Evening performance doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9.

Midday performance doors open at 2 o'clock p.m., to commence at 3.

Special Tram Cars will be in attendance at the close of the performance.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLY of Two Thousand Tons of COAL.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Fort, 28th January 1878.

VERY FEW COPIES ON HAND, ORDER SOON.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S NOVELS.

Royal 8vo, Cloth Gilt and fully Illustrated.

	Rs. a.	With Postage. Rs. a.
The Mysteries of London, 4 vols	13 0	14 6
The Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols	26 0	28 12
Joseph Wilmot; or, the Memoirs of a Man-Servant, 2 vols	6 8	7 4
Mary Price; or, the Memoirs of a Servant-Maid, 2 vols	6 8	7 4
Ellen Percy; a Tale of the Stage, 2 vols	6 8	7 4
Agnes; or, Beauty and Pleasure, 2 vols	6 8	7 4
Rose Lambert; or, the Memoirs of a Clergyman's daughter	3 4	3 10
The Young Duchess; or, Memoirs of a Lady of Quality	3 4	3 10
The Rye House Plot; or, Ruth, the Conspirator's daughter	3 4	3 10
Omar, a Tale of the War	2 12	3 1
Margaret; or, the Discarded Queen	2 12	3 1
The Bronze Statue; or, the Virgin's Kiss	2 12	3 1
Kenneth; a Romance of the Highlands	2 12	3 1
The Massacre of Glencoe. An Historical Tale	2 12	3 1
The Coral Island; or, the Hereditary Curse	2 8	2 13
The Loves of the Harem: a Tale of Constantinople	2 8	2 13
The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir	2 8	2 13
The Necromancer; a Romance	2 0	2 5
Old London or, the Days of Hogarth	2 0	2 5
Canonbury House; or, the Queen's Prophecy	2 0	2 5
Wagner, the Wehr-Wolf; a Romance	1 12	2 1
The Soldier's Wife	1 12	2 1
Robert Macaire; or, the French Bandit in England	1 8	1 13
The Parricide; or, a Youth's Career of Crime	1 8	1 13
May Middleton; or, The History of a Fortune	1 4	1 9
The Seamstress; or, The White Slaves of England	1 4	1 9
Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland	1 4	1 9
Leila; or, the Star of Mingrelia	1 12	2 1
Gretna Green; or, All for Love	2 12	3 2

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1878 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a THIRD OFFICER for a Steamer. Apply at once to SHIPPING MASTER.

FOUND, a GOLD LOCKET on the Race Course. Apply at the Mazagon Police Office.

TO LET, in Fort, a furnished RESIDENCE, adapted for a family, with Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs 80. Apply to R. G., care *Bombay Gazette*

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Matheran.—Business communications may be addressed to his Agent, Mr. J. LINDLEY, 56, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a self-driving PHAETON (with moveable Coachbox), Horse and Harness complete. Rs. 450 Also Broadwood Piano, Rs. 350 Address M., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON, with moveable Coachbox, hind seat, pole and shafts, Bay Arab and Harness. Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

FOR SALE, (very little used) a NORWICH DOG CART by THORN, very stylish, the only one of its kind in India, with a set of single English Harness, nearly new. To be seen at SCOTT'S Stables, Girgaum.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—DR. BLANEY will deliver an ADDRESS at the Association Rooms, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, January 29th, at 8 p.m. Subject—"The Training of European Youth in India for the business of Life." All are invited.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BISCUITS, in TINS, or otherwise, at various prices. PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

STOCK SELLING OFF.

15 *per cent discount for purchases under Rs.* 50.
20 *per cent. for purchases over Rs.* 50.

SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
DRY WATER COLOR BOXES.
SUNDRY ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
SKETCH BOOKS AND BLOCKS.
MEASURING TAPES AND CHAINS.
PARALLEL RULERS.
PLOTTING SCALES.
LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES.
SUNDRY STATIONERY.
TIN STATIONERY CASES.
BINOCULARS.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
INKSTANDS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
COMMON PRAYER BOOKS.
HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
FAMILY BIBLES.
SUNDRIES IN VARIETY.
LETTS' DIARIES.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LAW BOOKS.
MEDICAL BOOKS.
STANDARD NOVELS.
CHEAP NOVELS.
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MILITARY BOOKS.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
GUIDE BOOKS.
MAPS.
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RECENT BOOKS.
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

THACKER & CO.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE BALLS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

HAVE

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENTS

OF

CHEAP, as well as RICH,

BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

FLOWERS in SPRAYS or SETS,

From 5 to 60 Rupees.

FANS

At all Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES

In all sizes.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

(Aux Villes de France,)

PARIS AND BOMBAY.

[COMMERCIAL] INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH JAN. 1878.

THE political situation in Europe is still the governing influence in every branch of trade, and there is nothing in the telegram received to-day respecting the movement of the French and Italian fleets to affect matters materially. Meanwhile Saturday's commercial advices all point to pacific anticipations so far as England is concerned. Consols recovered from 95¼ to 95½; French Rentes from 109½ to 110; Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged; Wheat and Seeds were dull—the only alteration being a decline of 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed,—and Cotton in Liverpool showed a slightly better feeling. The sales for the day reached 8,000 bales, a fair quantity for a Saturday, and although spot prices were unaltered, arrivals were better, good Omra with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, being quoted at 5¼d. per lb. The improvement, such as it is, can only be attributed to political influences, as the Receipts at the American ports still continue heavy, and private advices indicate that they are likely to be so for some weeks to come. Up to date the comparison with the two previous years is as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts....	23,000	25,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,976,000	3,023,000	2,952,000

The London General Produce Markets were all as quoted on Friday.

Indian Exchange Bank shares were unaltered on the week, with the exception of Chartered Mercantile, which were quoted 10s. higher. Bar Silver in London remains at 53⅝d per oz., equivalent to 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H.O.	Inc.	13,75,342
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	1,90,468
Other Deposits	Dec.	7,24,348
Loans	Dec.	39,273
Bills Discounted	Inc.	3,19,080
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	13,688
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	5,72,847

These movements are not sufficiently important in amount to exercise any influence on the Money Market. So far as they go, however, they show a slight increase in the trade demand for money, as might be expected at this season. Meanwhile the position of the Bank is undoubtedly strong, and with the Cash Balance at 296½ lacs of rupees, against Liabilities of 357 lacs, there is room for a large development of in the public acquirements before the state of the Bank will afford grounds for higher rates of discount than those now ruling.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet without quotable change in rates. Only a very moderate business has been done both in Bank Bills and Private Paper, and there is no new feature in the market to indicate any immediate exchange, not, at all events, until it is seen how Council Drafts go on Wednesday. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„

On Calcutta, the current quotations are still 3 16 per cent. premium for demand and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet and practically unaltered in value. Transactions are still confined to operations amongst private investors. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull, and any changes in our quotations are in favour of buyers. Banks are unaltered, as also are Press Companies, and in Land Shares the movements are confined to a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas and Rs. 2½ per share in Port Cannings. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand is slack, and we note a reduction of Rs. 10 per share in Coorla, Dhurrumsey, and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 2½ in Oriental.

COTTON has shown a firmer feeling to-day consequent on the better tone advised from Liverpool on Saturday. Buyers, with few exceptions, have not shown much anxiety to operate, but sellers have generally advanced their rates [illegible] to Rs. 3 per candy. [illegible]dy parcels of high class Cotton still command a quick sale owing to continued light arrivals, but advices from the districts, especially Oomrawutties, point to an early improvement in this respect, and we may then hope to see Bombay and Liverpool prices nearer the same level. At the present moment exporters have to contend with a margin of something like Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy on the wrong side. We call closing rates for February delivery :—

Good Bhownuggur	Rs. 210	per candy	F. P.
Do. Broach	„ [illegible]	„	„
Do. Oomra	„ 198	„	„
F. G. F.	„ 193	„	„
G. F.	„ [illegible]	„	„

SEEDS and WHEAT remain dull and unaltered in price.

FREIGHTS are quiet. By steamer for Liverpool £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 may be called the current rates. The speculators have taken up the balance of the room in the Cella at the former rate, and small engagements have been made at the latter figure. A steamer is reported fixed for Marseilles and Barcelona at £2 per ton with concessions for February loading. By sail there is no enquiry, even offers of tonnage by Iron ships, February loading for Liverpool, meeting with no response from shippers.

PIECE GOODS have not undergone any special change. Importers are very firm as regards price, and their sales have consequently been extremely small, but a moderate business goes on in the Bazaar in the leading makes of Grey cloths. Local Goods and Yarns continue depressed and slow of sale.

COALS are quiet with very little doing. No sales are reported to arrive, but some little business has been done on the Bunder at former prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	690 xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	725
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s. ..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	775
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,153
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	880
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	608
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,380	all	30 do	475 xd
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	960
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Bassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay the 26th January as compared with the stateme issued on the 19th January :—

LIABILITIES.	19th Jan. Rs.	26th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,49,206	1,10,24,548
Do. do. do. at Branches	11,01,566	12,92,034
Other Deposits	2,41,38,752	2,34,14,904
Post Bills	53,188	53,516
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,22,447	5,90,996
	4,76,65,159	4,84,74,998
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	32,20,866	32,05,765
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,72,173	15,50,425
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,07,584	24,77,311
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,798	53,170
Bills Discounted	1,07,52,557	1,10,71,637
Stamps	3,309	3,326
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,30,293		
Amount applied in reduction ,,1,75,000	3,55,293	3,55,293
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,65,616	1,51,928
Cash and Currency Notes	2,90,85,963	2,96,58,780
	4,76,65,159	4,84,74,998

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·956
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·4
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	78·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	70·3
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	395
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·03
„ „ year	0.03

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. HELLAS, 1,487 tons, Captain D. P. Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,453 tons, Captain G. Edwards, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OCRUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Coast and Cutch, brought a general cargo and 153 deck passengers.

THE s.s. CYRENE, 710 tons, Captain T. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Calcutta and Coast, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE SHIP STRUAN, 1,473 tons, Captain J. Cooper, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Liverpool, Sept. 18, brought a cargo of 2,366 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE NENUPHAR, 392 tons, Captain John Souter, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Sunderland, Sept. 9, brought a cargo of 672 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. ROSSEND CASTLE, 1,127 tons, Captain A. Turpin, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Newcastle, Dec. 20., brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. RENPORE, 860 tons, Captain W. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, Dec. 23, with 3 deck passengers and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE s. s. NOR, 763 tons, Captain T. Soanoe, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Cardiff, Dec. 22, via Malta and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,359 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE s. s. JAMES GROVES, 818 tons, Captain T. Darley which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Newport, Dec. 22, via Malta and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. McSwiney, Dr. Duke, Mr. Keir, and 49 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sub-Inspector Cartwright, Lieut. Ancketill, Lieut. Wyllie, and 27 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. Avern, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee Mr. M. Rowjee and 5 others, Mr. K. Khan, Mrs. Hajee Bucker and 3 others. For Coast ports—390 deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD's Co.'s s.s. ACHILLE, 1,373 tons, Captain F. Forti, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Trieste, Dec. 27th, via Port Said, Jeddah, and Aden, brought 560 pilgrims and the following cargo :—From Trieste—25 packages sundries, 14 package glassware, 1 case lamps, 751 packages papers, 5 bales ropes, 20 packages colar, 2 packages piecegoods, 36 pieces planks, and 25 packages apples. From Constantinople—1 case tobacco and 4 packages paste. From Port Said—1 case caps and 4 packages goods. From Jeddah—142 packages specie, 6 packages gum, and 4 bundles E teeth. From Aden—32 bags grain, 5 packages icingglass, 2 packages cotton, 1 package blankets, and 40 bars iron.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Cyrene s	Brown	Calcutta, Jan 3.
28	Renpore s	Williams	Newcastle, Dec 23.
	Rajpootana s	Lewis	Calcutta, Jan 4.
	Euphrates s	Sheill	Bu-sorah, Jan 10.
	Fluellin	Livingston	Sunderland, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Margie E. Seed	Whiting	Calcutta.
	Beaumond	Hawking	E. Point.
	Teheran s	Johnson	Southampton.
	Hasting	Craig	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, Avern, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Xantho, Edwards, to Liverpool.
Steamer Hellas, Smith, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, to Australia.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Achille, to Trieste.
Steamer Buteshire, to Amsterdam.
Barque Omner Pasha, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
24	Puttialla s	Franks	Moulmein, Jan 17.
	Commilla s	Macaulay	Rangoon, Jan 18.
	Callirhoe	Leslie	London, Aug 23.
	Penthesilea	Venters	Venters, Oct 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan 24—Steamers Queen Anne, Satara, City of Cambridge and European and a few numbers undistinguishable.

PASSENGERS.

Per Puttialla—Mr E H Stone, Mr J H Dobson and 5 children, Lt-Col Grove, Mr D'Castro and son, Mr Avdall and son, and Mr Chowdry.

Per Commilla—Mr Rivers Thomson, C S I, Col Trevor, Mr E Martin, Mr R H Pilcher, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Martin, [illegible]

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Penthesilea—Marchioness of Londonderry near the Sandhead bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
26	Meinam s	....	Galle and Pondy.
	Africa s	....	Bombay.
	Khandalla s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
25	Abdul Kadur	......	Bombay.
	British Sceptre	......	Coast.
	Thorie	......	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Moray s—200 packages glassware, Hassam Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—2 cases provisions, Esmaljee Currimbhoy.
Assam s—2 hogsheads brandy, C B Bunevialle and Co.
Agra s—25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Bokhara s—52 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 3 packages hardware, Bhoymeya Ebrahim.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—24 cases hock, W Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—84 cwts mustardseed, Sallaymomed Goolamhoosein ; 16 bales skins, Forbes and Co ; 28 bales wool, Bhanjee Tapun ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas ; 34 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 50 bales wool, Maneckjee Merwanjee ; 30 bales cotton, Heeranund Kheldas ; 33 bales cotton waste and 57 bales cotton, Mooljee Ganjee ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 4 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Pewjee ; 45 bales wool, Gyanchund Bhoolchund ; 65 bales cotton, Saumtmull Savuldass ; 52 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee ; 275 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

City of Poona s—100 bales cotton, M Runchordass ; 71 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeeva.

Thessaly s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finally, Scott and Co ; 630 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 437½ cwts wheat, Cursondass Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran s—5 cases T shells, Currimbhoy Hussanbhoy ; 12½ cwts E teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker ; 5 cwts E teeth, Abdoolreheman Hoosman ; 2 cwts E teeth, Manomed Hajee Adomjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—6,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Romeo s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Zeal s—454 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Scotland s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lena s—2,987 cwts gingellyseed and 2,004 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.
Arabia, s—5 bales silk wast, Fisher.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 350 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1,07 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 10 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Bokhara s—359 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 700 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 154 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—200 bales cotton and 12 bales hides, W Nicol and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Achille s—150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Thessaly s—200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co;

FOR ANCONA.

Bokhara s—100 bales hides, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Thessaly s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—35 bales cotton, S L Macnaughton.
Guy Mannering s—200 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
1456 City of Poona (s), Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.
1330 Galatea (s), Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1243 Thessaly (s), Harbourd—W and A Graham and Co.
1454 Xantho (s), Edwards—W Nicol and Co.
1184 Winged Hunter, Maxwell—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1417 Oriflamme, Curphy—E Bates and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2298 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 8th April.
2157 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 11th February.
1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 11th March.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1775 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Mails, 4th February.

FOR RANGOON.

990 Borrowdale (s), Young.
967 Iris, Evans.
967 Lady Melville, Hanson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—The Persian Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1148 Beaconsfield (s), Smith—Ralli Brothers.
797 Whitburn (s), Elcoate—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1718 Siam (s), Hector—Mails, 1st February.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
488 Helios (s), Smith—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1378 Achille (s) Forti—The A Lloyds and Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

874 Arabia (s), Serra—C. Grondona.
1141 Lena (s), Peace—Knoop & Co.
874 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR HAVRE.

1499 Isaac Reed, Coley—Farnham & Co.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
640 Romeo, Clarke—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Farnham & Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Court—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

1427 Moray (s), Butcher—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Captain.
774 Albura, Robinson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—The Captain.
871 Buteshire (s), Blaik—Finlay, Muir & Co.
843 Calcutta, Hanson.
1480 Cora (s), Coombe—The Captain.
710 Cyrene (s), Brown.
1437 Denone, Gaye—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1370 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1057 Efficent (s), Cumming.
1461 Earl of Zeland, Burns—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
344 Forest Grove, Pearson.
498 Fluellin, Livingston.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barrett.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
871 Horsby (s), Raymond—The Captain.
1420 Helmsted (s) Perian.
806 John Howard (s), Seaward—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
846 Jumna, Bisset—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
595 Jungfrau, Jones.
818 James Grove, Darley—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1191 Middlesex, Marst w—W Nico and Co.
934 Nesutan, Keating—M. Nusserwanjee.
1848 Nuova Providencia, Amcestor ue—The Captain.
1091 North Wales, Owens.
763 Nor, Soanoe—W Nicol and Co.
392 Nemphar, Souter—The Captain.
120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P & O. Co.
395 Prospero, Maingaurd.
972 Persia, Jones—The Captain.
1127 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—The Captain.
860 Rempore (s), Williams.
1363 Saint Mildered, Murray—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1542 Sardinian, Charon.
1284 Sewernake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
913 Shieldon (s), Grantham—D. Sassoon & Co.
546 Shooting Star, Gillis.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
1149 Stelvio, Irving.
784 Sestos (s), Tilmouth.
1473 Struan, Cooper—The Captain.
905 Tritan (s), Kidder—W. Nicol and Co.
883 Valenta de Dio, Oliver.
751 Vespasian (s), Alexander.
1496 W. H. Conner, Pendleton.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
417 Manora (s), Cape.
3039 Undaunted (s), Smith.

PERUVIAN NAVY.

Bahina (s), 10, Wandenkolk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Russell, Lieut R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 26.

Hallen, Staff Vety Surg, on duty, from Sirur.
Disbrowe, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.

JANUARY 27.

Wingfield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Harry, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Jacob, Major, 17th Bombay Regt N I, on sick leave, from Surat.

JANUARY 28.

Cartwright, Sub-Inspector, Army Ed Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Ancketill, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Wyllie, Lieut, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, from Berhampore.
Monsel, Lieut, 8th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Warren, Major, 65th Regt, on leave to England.
Cartwright, Sub-Inspector, Army Ed Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Wingfield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, Bengal Surg, Bengal M D, on duty, to Cawnpore.
O'Nial, Surg Major, A M D, from leave, to Deolalee.
Slater, Capt, 2nd Sikh Regt, on furlough, to England.
Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

666-74—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee K and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khunderao M.

LONG CAUSES.

204-76—Prescot and W— V Wasedeo vs P Jeevandass and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
229-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
237-77—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thacker Purmanandas Jeewandas—Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thacker Purmanand s Jeewandas vs Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee—Prescot and Winter.
688-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodiza and others—Fletcher and Smith and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the Second Division Court.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

58-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

727-77—Tyabjee and S—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Ebrahim Mira Saheb and others—Jafferson and P.
744-77—Ardeseer and H—Ruttonjee Rustomjee D and others vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee S and others—Lynch and T.
798-77—M M Munshi—Achrathai, widow, vs Gunputrao Pandoorungjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee —H Bicknell.
411-77—Craigie Lynch and O—Hurrivallubdas Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.
577-77—Muljee and B—Sorabjee Muncherjee G vs Aruchshaw—J C Cama.
430-75—J C Cama—Jolkeram Hurnarayen vs Chutermull Surda and another—Khunderao M.
421-77 Shamrao P—Bulwanterao Gunesh and others vs Bai Jackore—Macfarlane and G.

CALENDAR FOR JAN.—FEB. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	2nd,	1h. 8·3m. P.M.
First Quarter	10th,	6h. 8·1m. P.M.
Full Moon	17th,	4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter	24th,	8h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 29	......	6 37	5 50	8 4 m 9 45 a	2 37 m 2 36 a
Wed. 30	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 50	9 12 m 10 31 a	3 45 m 3 38 a
Th. 31	......	6 36	5 51	10 5 m 11 7 a	4 33 m 4 20 a
Feb. Fr. 1	......	6 36	5 52	10 51 m 11 39 a	5 13 m 5 1 a
Sat. 2	......	6 36	5 52	11 30 m ...	5 46 m 5 38 a
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	0 8 m 0 3 a	6 15 m 6 8 a
Mon. 4	......	6 35	5 53	0 32 m 0 36 a	6 43 m 6 39 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY has the pleasure to announce that, with the kind assistance of several well-known and talented Amateurs, he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT in the above Hall on THURSDAY, the 31st inst.

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers Commanding, the valuable services of the STRING BAND of the Marine Battalion have also been secured.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FOULKES—January 25th, the wife of Rev T Foulkes, Bangalore, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEETCH—January 21st, at Lahore, Georgie, the wife of William Leetch, Quartermaster, 4th Hussars.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

THE Commission appointed by Government to select a drainage scheme for the acceptance of the Municipality of Bombay has sent in a Report recommending the adoption of Colonel Tulloch's scheme, as modified by Mr. Walton, for discharging all the sewage of Bombay into the sea at Worlee. The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that, if this project be carried out, it will not affect injuriously the health of the city, as they think that, if the outfall be properly constructed, and the sewage discharged into deep water, there should be no offensive deposit on the western foreshore, or smell to taint the sea-breeze. They reject the proposal to take the sewage to Colaba on account of the evidence given by Captain Morland and other witnesses as to the probability that, unless the outfall were placed at least as far out as the new Lighthouse, the nightsoil would be carried back by the tide into the Harbour, while the great cost of constructing the main sewer through rocky ground as far as the position where complete security against the pollution of the Harbour would be attained makes the execution of such a project impracticable. With regard to the several proposals for utilizing the sewage which were placed before them, the Commissioners unanimously recommend that no experiments of this kind should be tried in Bombay, as they certainly would not pay, and their effect on the health of the population might perhaps be disastrous. The conclusions of the Commission will, we think, find general acceptance, though for our own part we retain the conviction that the only absolutely safe outfall would be one placed to leeward of the island at the furthest extremity of Colaba, and that this advantage should have been secured at any cost.

THE importance attached to every word uttered by Mr. Bright makes it desirable that we should offer some comments on his misleading description of the Press of India. He said that all the people with white faces are Government officials, and have therefore an interest only in patronage, promotions, salaries, and pensions, and having stated this much he found no difficulty in adding that as a consequence there is no public opinion in the country which fights against economy. We have no sooner recovered from our surprise at finding ourselves, together with many independent brethren who possess our respect and esteem, described in this way, than we find ourselves face to face with a new reason for amazement. Mr. Bright says that in India there are two sets of newspapers—those, first, which are published by Englishmen ; "but these, being the "papers of the Services, cannot of course be in "favour of economy!" When we had read this extraordinary statement, and reflected that it had been made by a man of Mr. Bright's standing, Dominie Sampson's famous ejaculation became an involuntary testimony to our surprise. We were even more inclined to exclaim "Prodigious!" when we found that Mr. Bright's tremendous generalisation had involved him in a blunder which he could easily have avoided if he had taken the trouble to think deeply about what he was saying. After having shown that all the white-faced people in the country are officials, that all white-faced editors are either officials also or the inspired ones of officials, and that therefore no opposition to Government can be expected from such a combination of autocrats, he goes on to say that the English press in India does, after all, touch the Government! Such blowing of hot and cold—such assertions that white is not black, but black is white—we have not seen for many a day past in serious political controversy. To use Mr. Bright's famous phraseology, he practically asserts that all the editors of the English newspapers in India have gone into the Cave of Adullam, but that at the same time they are not in it, being the only opposition which the Government has to fear. Now, the white-faced editors must either be one thing or another —they cannot be official organs and at the same time [illegible] of men in office. It would be [illegible] to suppose that newspapers kept by the Services would ever offer any opposition to official intentions or [illegible] with effect these intentions when they emerged into the sphere of deeds. On the other hand, if the Anglo-Indian Press were not independent or quasi-independent, it could scarcely venture upon delivering those criticisms which Mr. Bright admits to be the only criticisms which the Government of India feels. If it did so, it would be disappointing its patrons, the Services, and the officials would rather withdraw their support from it than assist it with the means of being disagreeable to the great custodian of the promotion and pay to which they all aspire. In fact, it would be as easy for Mr. Bright to be himself and Lord Beaconsfield at one and the same time as for an Anglo-Indian Press to be the mere instrument of the official classes and at the same time the only power which the Government of India feels to touch it.

This conclusion brings us to another branch of our subject. The other set of newspapers to which Mr. Bright referred was the native press; but the question which we have now vividly before us is whether the European press of India is the organ of the Services and as such deprived of the power of advocating economy and criticising injudicious actions contemplated or performed by the Government. Mr. Bright says the native papers have no influence, and that the only reason why Government officials look into them is to see whether they are saying anything unpleasant, and not with the view of being influenced by the judgment of the writers and editors. As a matter of fact, this is not correct ; because we know that complaints made in native papers are frequently vexatiously inquired into by Government ; in fact, when a man is slandered for some personal reason by a native editor, his official superiors seem even to take an ostentatious delight in calling for his explanations, no matter whether the statement to be controverted is obviously malicious or not. Of late years, this deference to the complaints made in the Native Press has become more marked in proportion with the growth of Imperialism, and there seems to be a probability that every Viceroy will not only have to make native editors C.S.I's., but take them to his bosom whenever he has the opportunity of meeting them. However, the Native Press need not be further dwelt on here, because we doubt whether it really does possess much genuine political influence. The case is different with the European press, the criticisms of which upon public policy are becoming more and more independent and intelligent. New newspapers are springing up throughout the country, and if their editors do not venture to criticise political questions very deeply for themselves, at all events they help to disseminate criticisms which do by making extracts from other newspapers, and thus gradually widening the circle of readers who only require to be provided with the necessary information to enable them to take an interest in those acts of Government which affect the country generally. This extension of the political arena re-acts upon the newspapers, which become better patronised and better able to procure those facts which will enable them to offer intelligent criticism upon the prominent questions of the day. There is thus growing up year by year a healthier, because more independent, tone among Anglo-Indian journals. Had Mr. Bright read many of these before he ventured to say that Anglo-Indian editors were merely official hirelings, he would either have left the subject alone or sought some other argument to support his complaints against the bureaucratic characteristics of the Government of India. He would have seen that not a single subject of Indian importance has of late years escaped severe criticism from the English press. The proposal to have an Imperial Assemblage was almost universally condemned by that press, though when the Proclamation finally was determined upon, and it would have been a serious political mistake to go back from the position taken up, the same press loyally accepted the situation. Frontier politics have been discussed, the Government of India's Famine policy has been severely handled, extravagance on its part has been universally reprobated, and the European press alone has attempted to cut down the rank growth of Imperialism which is threatening to prevent all Anglo-Indian independence and industry from having any habitation in the soil. At the present moment, the Anglo-Indian press is almost united in condemning the Government of India's proposal to have a Trades Licence Tax which shall affect only the industrial part of the community and permit the official and professional classes to escape scot-free from bearing their share of future famines; and we are certain that the same press will be equally united and cogent in its criticisms whenever imperial tempers again contemplate the making of national blunders. Mr. Bright has no cause whatever, therefore, for charging the Anglo-Indian Press with being the mere machine of the Services. He was rash when he did so ; and though, when the spreading of the practice of the inhabitants of India memorialising the Secretary of State direct upon Indian affairs may give him some reason to believe that the Anglo-Indian Press has no effectual influence upon the Government of India, he ought to ascribe the fact not to the want of intelligence, vigour, and a good English spirit of independence in the Press, but to the impracticable nature of an imperial rule which, far away from the healthy influence of British institutions, is almost entirely a law unto itself and its sycophants.

BOMBAY COFFEE-HOUSE POLITICIANS ON THE WAR.

IT was drawing towards the small hours of the morning as a small party of the "Faithful" sat smoking their hookahs in one of the best known of the many coffee-shops which exist in and about Bhendy Bazaar. The pleasures of the "water-pipe" and the tiny bowls of *cafe noire* did not prevent the free flow of conversation, which on this occasion—as, indeed, on most when men assemble together to sit, smoke, and drink—dwelt principally upon the political topics of the day.

"It is written," quoth the senior member of the party, old Nubbee-buksh, "it is written that when *kiamat* approaches and the end of the world is coming, that at that time signs will be given to man, and one sign is that Stamboul (Constantinople) shall be taken by 70,000 of the posterity of Isaac, and there will be war with the Greeks. Now, we hear that the Russians are close to Constantinople. What then, do *they* come from Isaac?" Here the old fellow paused and looked around for the meed of applause which he thought his brief speech deserved, but not receiving it, he continued. "If the Russians have 70,000 men, that is nothing, *they* cannot take Constantinople."

"That may be true," said Hajee Yosuf, an Arab who had travelled much and had but little regard for the *Meahs*, or Indian Moslems. "That may be true, but the Russians have taken the whole of *Roum* (Turkey) ; the Sultan has only a few men and Russia has many."

"And whose fault is that?" queried Mirza Ali, a Persian of nondescript character.

"Whose fault?" retorted Nubbee-buksh. "It is the fault of the English ; they should have helped the Sultan."

"Pshaw! What could the English do?" asked the Hajee. "Who are the English? Kafirs, infidels. If the Sultan had money enough, he might easily have got assistance from the English by paying for it, but what better are they than anyone else."

"Yes," said Cassim Mahomed, a Bombay Memon, "but the English gave help to the Sultan before and why don't they do it now?"

"God knows," said the Persian laconically.

"The English are afraid of Russia," suggested Nubbee-buksh. "What is England to Russia? Besides, Germany is siding with Russia, and England is afraid of Germany too."

"That can't be true," said Cassim, "because the telegram said the other day that the French and Italians had promised to help England if she went to war for Turkey."

"But whose fault is it that the English didn't help Turkey?" ejaculated the Persian. "Why, the *padres* and Mister Gladstone's. The English Government and the Ranee (the Queen) wanted to help the Turks and the *padres* wouldn't let them."

"And why didn't the Shah help Turkey?" asked the Arab sarcastically.

"Why did the Sultan refuse to help the Shah before, and tell him he thought the Russians were better than the Persians, and that the Persians were no Mahomedans," retorted the Persian fiercely.

"Bus, bus, bus," cried old Nubbee-buksh, "let us not fight among ourselves ; besides, the war is over now, the Sultan is going to make a *bunderbust* with Russia, and there will be peace."

"Yes," said Cassim, "but suppose they can't make a *bunderbust*. Suppose Russia wants too much and the Sultan won't give it, what then? The Sultan has got no army now to go on fighting, and what is he to do."

"I'll tell you," said Nubbee-buksh. "Everyone knows that the Sultan is the head of Islam, and do you think we are going to see him beaten ; no. If the Sultan falls, Islam falls ; but God is great and merciful, and if there is no peace, then every Moslem must lift the sword and fight for his religion. Look in the Holy Book, in the Heedis, and read the history of Islam. Have you not all learned of the battle of Beder, and think you that God will forsake the armies of Islam now? If there is no peace now, then every Moslem must rise up and go and fight for his religion."

"True," said the Arab, "if there is more fighting, then every Moslem must go forth and fight, for he who will not is no Moslem but a kafur."

"But England *will* help" retorted Cassim.

"Pho! We want no infidels to fight for Islam," said the Arab.

"England won't fight" commented the Persian. "She doesn't want to fight ; and, what's more, the *Sircar* won't let anyone go from India to fight against Russia."

"Won't let anyone go from India! Mashallah!" cried the Arab, "then they must fight *in* India."

"Phah," quoth the Mirza, "fight like they did before."

Here a break occurred in the conversation, during which the merry hubble-bubble of the hookahs was distinctly audible, as was the long "isf" which old Nubbee-buksh made as he imbibed a cup of coffee and the satisfied smack with which his lips met as he removed the cup.

"Russia is a great nation," said Cassim after some time in a cogitating voice, as though speaking to himself.

"Wah! Wah!" retorted Nubbee-buksh contemptuously. "Wah! Wah! What sort of a great nation? They speak true who say she has a great extent of territory."

"Half the world," interposed the Persian.

"And they say true," continued old Nubbee-buksh not heeding the interruption, "who say that Russia has a large army."

"Large army," ejaculated the man from Iran. "Large army, indeed ; why she has twenty armies, and when they are all killed and gone to *gehennum*, she has twenty more, aye, and twenty more again!"

"Perhaps," said Nubbee-buksh, "but I was going to say what is a great country and a great many soldiers when the raj is all *zulum* and *zubberdustee*? Besides, everyone knows Russia is a bad nation—they are bad people, they have bad laws, their country is a bad one, and their religion is the worst of all. I was reading a telegram——"

"Pho!" said the Arab, "the telegrams are all lies. I don't believe a word of them!"

"You are a wise man," said Nubbee, "but in truth some of the telegrams must be true ;" at any rate if the telegrams aren't true, there is nothing else to believe. But the telegram I was reading was dated from Constantinople and——"

"It's my opinion," interrupted the Persian, "that, may-be, after all, England *will* go to war."

"That would be very good for the Sultan," said Cassim, "and besides," he added after a pause, "it would be very good for trade, for I'm sure they would send troops from India and then we would make plenty of money in Bombay as we did in the Abyssinian war time."

"Yes," said Nubbee, "I was reading a telegram——"

"Well, after all is said," began the Persian, once more interrupting old Nubbee buksh in his attempt to repeat the telegram he had been reading, "after all is said, what has the war got to do with us here in Bombay?"

This heretical suggestion well nigh drove the Arab to extremities ; but being rather a stranger in Bombay, and the Persian being much larger than himself, he moderated his zeal and retorted, "the Sultan is the head of Islam, and the book says we must fight for him. Don't you pray for him every Friday in your mosques?"

"No, we don't," replied the Persian sturdily.

The Arab frowned and scowled and muttered something about kafurs and dogs and pigs ; other countries and other places and breaking of heads, and old Nubbee-buksh seized the opportunity to disburthen his mind of the telegram which seemed to lie somewhat heavy on his conscience.

"As I was saying," he began, "I was reading a telegram the——"

"One of the last telegrams," said Cassim treating old Nubbee with indifference, "says that the English had ordered troops to be landed at Gallipoli, and another that the fleet had been sent to Besika Bay. Now that looks as if the English were going to fight."

"So it does," said Nubbee, "and I was reading a——"

"Bosh," quoth the Persian, "the fleet has been at Besika Bay from the first ; and as to the troops at Gallipoli, who knows whether the telegram is true or not ; may be it's a telegram from Bhendy Bazaar,"

"Well," said Cassim, "may be it's true, may be it's not, but at any rate we'll soon know the truth, and whatever occurs—it's *kismut*."

"True," said the Arab, "God is great, and everything must go according to *nuseeb* ; so after all there is nothing to fear."

"Praise be to God," cried old Nubbee turning up his eyes, "thy words are true, and as I was telling you I read a telegram the other day about the war, and it said"—here he paused, smoked his hookah reflectively, and resumed—"the telegram I was reading said that—Mahmood, one more cup of coffee" he continued interrupting himself—"the telegram I was reading was from Constantinople, and so it must have been true, and it said that——"

Here Mahmood handed him his cup of coffee, which he swallowed with three or four long "isps," with great satisfaction, and then applied himself to his hookah with renewed vigour.

"Well," cried the Persian testily, "what *did* the telegram you were reading say, it's getting late and time to be going home, come, tell us at once, or not at all."

"In truth, then," said old Nubbee-buksh, finding himself pushed into a corner, "I have forgotten what the telegram said, but I think myself it must have been true because it came from Stamboul."

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JAN 19.

THE return of Colonel Miles from furlough has been the occasion of universal rejoicing. He assumed office on the 4th, and the same night, at the instance of His Highness the Sultan and by general accord, the town was illuminated, Seyyid Toorkee contributing largely by a liberal distribution of candles. An entertainment by the merchants early in the evening and one on board H. M. S. Teazer, R. N., later in the night was arranged, at both of which the popular Colonel was an honoured guest. Shortly after he landed on the 3rd, deputations of merchants (each class sending one) waited on him and welcomed him back. He is a type of the old Anglo-Indian officer, whose hospitality is proverbial, now rapidly becoming extinct. His sphere of usefulness during the five years he has been in office in troubled Muscat has not been limited. Through the length and breath of the land he is popularly known as the friend of the slave. It may be thought by some this would make him unpopular with the Arabs, since slavery is an institution in benighted Arabia ; but his influence with the Sultan being weighty, and his warm sympathy with the people, has endeared him to the Arabs. Many of the Muscat nobles are sensible they owe their security to him. Though our policy is one of non-interference in the affairs of the country, unofficially his opinion and advice carry great weight with the Sultan and are readily adopted. And it is well that it is so in a land in which life and property are so little respected and the Government so unstable, otherwise we should see the country deluged with blood at every change in the dynasty. Though Colonel Miles has but just attained his majority in the army, he is reckoned a rising man amongst politicals, and Muscat must be prepared to resign her claim to his services any day.

Troublous times appear to be in store for H. H. Seyyid Toorkee again. His brother, Seyyid Abdool Azeez, has left Jaalan, and rumours of war are again obscuring the political horizon. The policy H. H. has adopted of discarding his brother because he will not consent to be banished is, to say the least of it, questionable. Were he to place his younger brother under obligations to him by granting him a pension and thus debar him from airing a grievance, the door of sympathy which is now open to him on every side would be the more effectually closed against him, and his attempts to sow sedition thereby frustrated. It is no secret that the Sultan's sympathies are with his misguided brother, and it is well known that it is the counsels of some of his officers alone which retards a reconciliation. Sala bin Ali, the wily chief who heads every insurrection, makes capital out of the differences of the brothers, and thus keeps alive the feeling of resentment in the breast of the younger brother, whose straitened circumstances allow of it.

H. H. Seyyid Toorkee's life is an insecure one, as he has once suffered from a paralytic stroke, and medical men are of opinion the seeds of the disease cannot be eradicated owing to his irregular mode of life. It would be well, therefore, for the house of Seyyid if a reconciliation could be arranged between the brothers, since, according to Mohamedan law, the eldest male member of the family succeeds to the throne, and not the next of kin.

The Daphne and Arab are up the Gulf, the former at Busra, the latter at Bushire. The Teazer rides at anchor in Muscat cove.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WUDWAN, JAN. 26.

We have been having very fine weather for some time past—the mornings have been chilly, which will brace us up to pass the trying ordeal of a hot summer in these parts. Our Assistant Political Agent has been out in the districts for the past two months, and the station is as dull as ditch-water. You, who revel in the different amusements which a Presidency town affords, can hardly realize the monotonous tenor of the lives of those whom fate has cast on these barren lands. A few days ago we were enlivened by a somewhat exciting case among the Parsees of this place. "They," as your Ahmedabad correspondent wrote lately, "like crows, are to be found everywhere," and some four or five of the community have roosted in this place. One of them, a regular Buck, and who has lately been dismissed from the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. where he was serving as a clerk, has taken it into his head that his dismissal was effected by another Parsee of this place, and cherishing this unfounded belief, he, a few days ago, rushed, stick in hand, upon his supposed enemy, and would have broken every bone in his body had not a friend sheltered the inoffensive Parsee in his house. The latter laid a complaint against the dismissed clerk, and the case created quite a commotion amongst the Parsees of this place. The Magistrate, a respectable Purbhoo gentleman of the old style which is fast getting extinct, before whom the case was tried, sentenced the dismissed clerk to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo eight days' imprisonment. The Magistrate in passing sentence remarked strongly upon the disgraceful behaviour of the defendant, and added that, looking to his circumstances, he had taken a most lenient view of his conduct.

Since yesterday the weather has changed, and ever since this morning it has been blowing a gale ; the sky is cloudy, and I fear we shall have rain, which in the present advanced state of the crops would do some damage.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reason of the volunteers not doing some of the movements particularly well on Saturday last was that Lieut.-Colonel Sexton's order could not be made out even by men of the most acute hearing. You may ask any of the corps present, and they will tell you that most unfortunately the Lieutenant-Colonel pitches his voice apparently to reach Colaba Lighthouse instead of the men within tolerably easy speaking distance. The result is that Colonel Sexton becomes so hoarse that nothing is heard in the ranks but a gruff growl, whereas Major Maxwell's orders were distinctly heard by the men, I believe. Colonel Sexton, no doubt, taxes his voice with the best intention, and it is distressing to witness the effort he makes, which, as I have intimated, is entirely thrown away.

Jan. 28. VOLUNTEER.

THE COMING CONVOCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the University Convocation is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 2nd proximo, I would suggest to the University Registrar the advisability of looking personally to the arrangement of seats in the C. J. University Hall. As the Hall affords but very scanty accommodation, I think it is desirable that the right persons should be seated in the right places. Last year the Hall was crowded by people, many of whom had no qualification to be there, to the great annoyance and mortification of many European and native ladies and gentlemen who had to go back for want of seats. Graduates of the University, again, who had the good grace to wear University costumes for the occasion (for the use of which you know they have to pay certain fees), were, by a singular mismanagement, shoved in the crowded and narrow gallery of the Hall, where they had much to do to keep their hired gowns from being soiled. Now, surely graduates deserve and, to a certain extent, have a right to be seated somewhere in the main Hall below, which, I daresay, would not look the worse for enrobed graduates occupying a few of the benches within easy hearing of the Chancellor's voice, so as to be able to catch the Chancellor's speech, which is chiefly made, I believe, for their benefit and instruction. Trusting the suggestion here made will not be lost on Mr. Peterson, the University Registrar.

ARRANGEMENT.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I consider, with all due deference to Mr. Rule, that his explanation in your issue of the 25th instant is not at all satisfactory. He says that all the money in the possession of the Committee was handed over to Mr. Atkins' lawyers, Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen. Well, I believe *him*; but allow me to ask him why did he, as a secretary, sanction such a step without consulting each of the members individually? It was obligatory on him to see that not a pie was parted with before the just claims of the rightful owners were satisfied. I know that Mr. Rule took a lively interest in behalf of the members, and it appears that he has still their interest at heart. Apart from this consideration, I think it is *his* duty, as their recognised secretary, to file an action for the recovery of the amounts due to himself as well as to the members.

Mr. Rule seems to have taken umbrage for bringing his name before the public. If he had carefully read the letter from "A Poor Member" and the Bombay journals of some months back he would have remembered that I am not the only delinquent in that respect. In conclusion, I trust that Mr. Rule will give the matter his best attention and have the unpleasant affair once for all settled, as money, Sir, is not a thing to be sneezed at in these hard days.

Apropos, I hope this will meet the eyes of the members of the G. I. P. Railway, who should also take the matter up and make common cause with those of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Parell, Jan. 26. A VICTIM.

MILITARY MULTUM IN PARVO.—If the following story be true, there is some ground for the severe remarks of a Bengal contemporary, about the state of the Madras Native Army. It appears that on an inspection the other day, the General addressing a young officer, who seemed to be the sole representative of the Regiment, asked him who was in charge of the Band and Regimental School. 'I am, Sir,' was the prompt reply. 'Who looks after the Mess?' demanded the General, 'I do, Sir.' 'Where is the Quarter Master?' 'I am the Quarter Master, Sir.' 'Then who is the Adjutant?' 'I am, Sir.' 'Where are the Wing Officers?' I am the Wing Officers, Sir.' 'Who's the second Commandant?' 'I am, Sir.' 'And who commands the Regiment?' 'I do, Sir.' 'Pray may I ask then if you are the only officer?' 'No, Sir ; we have a doctor.'

THE BROACH COLLECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when this city is drawing the attention of the public through its cotton industry and its numerous mills and ginning factories, and when it has actually settled down as a great commercial mart for trades of all sorts and descriptions, both for Europeans and natives, a few remarks as to what Broach once was and what it now is in the eyes of our Government, will not be without some interest to your readers.

I cannot divine the motive that induces Government to keep Broach always in the background as far as administration of justice, the security and guarantee of property, and other necessary accommodation of the public at large are concerned. After a good deal of hubbub Broach is erected into a Collectorate, but a Collectorate by itself without other means of facility for the development of trade and administration of justice, is of very little substantial worth. In former times there used to be one District Judge and one Assistant Judge to boot, to carry out legal proceedings and administer justice in Broach, but after a time an over-experienced eye saw that two Courts in Broach were over and above the wants of the people, and thought it prudent to apply scissors to one. So of course that one has gone to the wall, and a Senior Assistant Judge's Court has been ordered to be permanent. In course of time even the fate of the surviving one was doomed, and Broachites were given to understand plainly that they must depend on Surat for the immediate justice they used to get so cheap and easy at their own doors.

Let us now proceed a little bit further and see how poor Broach is dealt with with regard to justice. It is a patent fact that in Surat there is one Session Judge and one Assistant Judge. Now it is directed by Government that the latter official should pass a week once a month in Broach for the disposal of criminal offences and proceedings, and the Session Judge, in the same way, is to set apart a week once every quarter for the disposal of the same kind of offences. Of course, Government undoubtedly saves a bit of money by the abolition of these Courts from Broach, but looking at the inconvenience and trouble Broach people are put to in getting speedy justice, a little more liberality on the part of Government would not be amiss. If not two, one Assistant Judge's Court is sadly needed, and Government, it is hoped, will lend a favourable ear to our just and reasonable complaint. A person merely to get a simple copy of a document is obliged to slip up to Surat at the sacrifice of time, business, and rupees ; and Broach being a rising commercial town, it is much to be lamented that its ryots are put to this kind of trouble and inconvenience in face of its handsome yield of rupees twenty-four lacs a year (handsomer than even Surat). If Government is really hard of cash to meet the growing exigencies of the country, let me suggest the abolition of a department which is a standing scandal for some time past. Government, for the sake of stopping adulteration in cotton, maintains a large department of chiefs, inspectors, and assistants ; but the question is, is the aim realised to any extent? I think every sensible person will answer in the negative. For a Government to poke their nose into a trade when they are not thanked for doing so by those connected with the trade looks like philanthropy run mad. After a good deal of botheration Broach has been made a senior Collectorate; but nothing deserving the name and dignity of a free Collectorate has been done here. We have no jail, no treasury, no garrison sepoys as a guarantee for the safety of the town. Petition after petition has been thrust upon the Government urging the necessity of retaining a number of garrison sepoys, but to no avail. One is surely at a loss to account for the motive that leads Government to keep Broach with its handsome income always in the background. Mr. White [illegible] the state of the town, [illegible] the city on a level with that of [illegible]

Perhaps [illegible] to remark that Mr. Macpherson, the District Judge, in the course of a criminal case pending before him, has remarked in a full court that the person sitting with him as an assessor, [illegible] as he has been given to understand, is a [illegible] Commissioner, makes him think it is a pity such persons are allowed to be elected as Commissioners. It is also said that the District Judge has thought it advisable to make known his opinion about the said Commissioner to the District Magistrate. Many of these natives are marplots in the progress of the Municipality by their deplorable want of English education. By way of illustration, say, that a few months ago Messrs. Cotton and Pranlal, in conjunction with Mr. Choonilal, brought forth a proposal which was backed up strongly by the European portion of the Commissioners together with our President, to the effect that Government should be requested to give a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 at the usual rate of interest, payable within a decade and a half, but this proposal the conservatives strongly opposed and raised a general hubbub, and it was allowed to fall through. The conservatives here muster very strongly, and with the exception of a few, they like to cling to one notion, no matter however disadvantageous it may be.—I am, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLAH.

Broach, Jan. 25.

PANCHGANNI.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Your own correspondent" has at last brought to a close his series of letters from Panchganni, in which he promised an account of the place—as *he* knows it, of course ; and has fulfilled the promise by *giving your readers accounts of what he does not know*, adding on, into the bargain, matters that in no sense concern the public, together with many of his own private views and opinions. At the close of his last letter he enters in detail into the church question of the station, of which he cannot be in a position to know anything, and therefore should not have said anything. There never has been any contention of the kind he indicates, and the trustees have all through persistently striven to carry out just what he implies they have not done, viz., build an undenominational place of worship. At the tail of his letter but one, he rather more than touches upon another question, indeed has stirred into renewed life the dissension about the appointment of a commissioned medical officer, which has hindered the progress of the station for the last two or three years. Now I happen to know sufficient about this matter to be able to tell your correspondent and his fellow-agitators, that they may have a real live surgeon-major all to themselves to-morrow if they will pay for him.

How stands the matter? Look at this startling creditor and debtor account of this small hill station. A few Europeans—hardly more in number than may be found about a Wynaad or Assam plantation—hold among them some 300 acres of *miras* land, for which they are paying a land assessment of about Rs. 250, while at the same time they are receiving from the Government Treasury Rs. 3,200 per annum as "station grant and salary allowances." It is perfectly just to say *they* are receiving, for this money is beyond all cavil and question a charge against the Imperial Treasury for their private advantage. It would puzzle even your correspondent to show how the tax-paying public or the Government revenues have benefited by the thousands of rupees spent upon the place for years past.

The station was formed as a healthy refuge for pensioners and poor Europeans who desired to lead respectable lives and add to their pensions by growing their own food, together with entering into small farming operations and other petty industries that their means and ability made possible. Sir Bartle Frere, with a kindly desire to help forward such a laudable object, gave the pensioners a grant from the Government Treasury chiefly because of their poverty, and appointed one of their own number their Superintendent. The grant was made contingent upon a report every five years that it was fulfilling its objects. Has it done so? So far from that the property of the station is now held almost entirely by stevedores, traders, brokers, bhatties, and solicitors, who have really no more claim to be helped from the revenues of India than has the Emperor of Brazil, and I would urge these cavillers to be as silent as possible about their claims to a highly paid medical officer, or they may provoke a notice from the Supreme Government that may result in the loss of what they already possess. O.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THE first performance at Wilson's Circus took place last night, when there was a very large "house," very few of the numerous seats being unoccupied. The entertainment throughout was highly satisfactory to everybody present ; we should fancy that very few amongst the spectators can have laughed so much and so heartily for many a day. The feats of the two trick horses were admirably performed under the superintendence of their evidently most accomplished trainer, Mr. Omer Kingsley ; and the *artistes* were equally *au fait* in their part of the tamasha. The three Japanese performers are wonderfully clever, and so is Mr. Aireo, who swings the trapeze, not in the conventional style, holding on by his hands, but balancing himself on his feet. Mr. Talbot Shields' feats of horsemanship are very neatly and smartly executed ; and Barney is the most mirth-producing entertainer ever witnessed,—he elicits more genuine laughter in a quarter of an hour than a first rate comedian in a first rate comedy could in a month.

LOSS OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY FIRE.

ON the 25th December, at about 4 o'clock p.m., fire was noticed on board the Walmer Castle, a British ship, consigned to the firm of Maclaine, Watson, and Co., and which having arrived from Samarang and Surabaya, was taking in here additional cargo of sugar and arrack. Her commander, Captain Lantesty, was not on board. The fire increased very rapidly, and appears to have broken out in the lower portion of the vessel. Efforts to reach the fire with the pumping fire engine failed. When this became evident, the anchor was lifted, in order to endeavour to drift her towards the coast, and to cause the ship to sink in shallow water there. Extinguishing the fire was no longer to be thought of, owing to the great inflammability of the cargo. In the evening a tug boat went off to tow the vessel to the beach, but it became apparent that even this measure was no longer practicable, and also that the vessel was no longer approachable. This morning she was still burning inside. The cause of the fire is still unknown. The ship was 1,164 tons burthen, and was built of wood, 22 years ago, in London.—*Batavia Dagblad*, 27th Dec.

SAYS a New York paper, "The character of 'Capital' was assumed by the wife of a prominent banker of this city at a recent fancy ball. Her skirt was covered with 100*l*. United States Treasury Bonds, and on her bodice and sleeves were 200*l*. bonds. She is said to have been worth about 60,000*l*. as she stood." Just so ; but the 60,000*l*. was the value of her dress and its trimmings alone. That editor was not gallant enough to allow a single cent. as the value of the lady herself, but, taking her as "she stood," only reckoned the worth of her garments. The lady must have been inexpressibly gratified on reading the announcement. If she does not consider that editor a wretch, we are no judges of female sentiment.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S PROBABLE RETIREMENT.

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

The *Madras Athenæum* states on authority, that no intimation has been received at Government House regarding the Duke of Buckingham's succession to Lord Carnarvon's office. In Madras the expressions of regret were universal at the probability of the Duke's departure.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

A large, influential, and representative meeting was held in the Banqueting Hall to-day, which lasted upwards of two hours. Many ladies were present. The Duke of Buckingham presided, and was enthusiastically received. The first resolution expressed gratitude to England in sympathy shown during the famine, which was moved by Mr. Shastri, C. S. I., seconded in Telugu by Mirza Feroze Hoosein, supported in Hindustani by the Rajah of Vencatagharri, Colonel Pearse, of Mysore, and the Rev. Dr. Scudder. The second resolution was one of thanks to the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, the Provost of Edinburgh, the Mayors of England, the Mansion House Committee, Municipal functionaries in Australasia, New Zealand, British Colonies, the Committees at Calcutta and other parts of India, the clergy and ministers of all denominations, the London *Times*, and the Press generally, which was proposed by Mr. Somasundrum Chetty, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Strachan. The Duke of Buckingham, in responding to the vote of thanks to himself, said, that the reward for his services was the sight of those who had been saved. He held that the highest duty the Governor of the Presidency had to perform was, to secure the safety and welfare of the people under his charge. That had hitherto been his object, and would be so long as he remained in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, JAN. 28.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of all classes of the community was held in the Banqueting Hall this evening, the Governor presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously carried, that this meeting convey on behalf of the people of Southern India, their expression of heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and support so nobly and generously accorded by the people of Great Britain, the Colonies, and of India, in the relief of the distress caused by the famine over the last eighteen months. To tender cordial thanks to the Lord Mayors of London and the Mayors of the chief towns of Great Britain, the Mansion House and all other Committees, for the earnest and energetic aid afforded; also to the Governor of Madras for the interest taken.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MOVEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN FLEETS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The French Mediterranean Squadron and the Italian Squadron have been despatched to the Levant to protect the interests of their respective countries.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Advices have been received, which state that an engagement has been fought between the Turks and Russians midway between Demotika (situated about 20 miles south of Adrianople) and Constantinople.

LORD DERBY RETAINS OFFICE.

It is announced that Lord Derby will retain office in consequence of the recall of the British Mediterranean Squadron from the Dardanelles, and of the representations of his colleagues.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

No armistice has yet been concluded.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	110
Bar Silver	53⅜

Departures—Naples and Britain.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 28, 12-12 P.M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Hongkong on the 29 h.

MADRAS, JAN. 28, 1-20 P.M.

Mail leaves Singapore for Batavia to-morrow evening. Another at 10 a. m. on Wednesday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"

MR. LYALL, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, replaces Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Lyall's successor has not yet been named.

COLONEL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., arrived here from Calcutta by the Jubbulpore mail train yesterday morning. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his arrival. He drove to Government House, Malabar Point, where he is the guest of Sir Richard Temple.

MANY institutions which were in their infancy in India fifty years ago have thriven and become prosperous and flourishing in the intervening period between that date and the present time; but none has been so prosperous as Freemasonry, and especially Scotch Freemasonry, *i.e.*, Masonic Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We believe we are correct in saying that fifty years ago there was not a single Scotch Lodge in India; at any rate there was none in the Bombay Presidency. In 1836, Chevalier Jas. Burnes, of Bombay, while on a visit to Scotland, in recognition of the "superior information and knowledge in Masonry" which he possessed, was appointed Provincial Grand Master over the Provinces of Western India and dependencies, "with authority to establish Lodges in these Provinces"; and the first fruit of this appointment was gathered in 1842, when two Lodges which had previously been working under other names were enrolled under the Grand Lodge of Scotland with the names "Hope," Kurrachee, and "Perseverance," Bombay. Two years later a Lodge was established in Bombay for natives, which is now the flourishing Parsee Lodge "Rising Star of Western India;" and the same year (1844) Lodge "St. Andrew in the East" was started at Poona. In 1846, after holding the office of "Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of Western India and dependencies," for ten years, Bro. Burnes was promoted, on the retirement of the Marquess of Tweeddale from the Provincial Grand Mastership of the Eastern Provinces of India, to "Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasons in India," in which capacity he continued to work till he was compelled by sickness to leave the country in 1849. After he had gone, the title of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasons in India was allowed to lapse, and Bro. Philip William LeGeyt was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Western India. Bro. LeGeyt held this office till 1855, and was then succeeded by Bro. Hy. Durance Cartwright, who in turn gave place in 1862 to Bro. Richard Bolton Barton. Bro. Barton retained the Chair till 1870, when he retired, and was succeeded by Bro. Hy. Morland. Under Captain Morland, the Lodges of Western India attained a high state of efficiency, and finding that those Lodges situated in other parts of India were being neglected, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on representation being made to them, extended his jurisdiction, and conferred on him the title of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasons in India, which had been held by Bro. Burnes twenty-four years previously. This occurred in 1874, and since that time the Lodges working under the Scottish banner have prospered throughout India proportionately as those of Bombay had done in earlier years. At the present time, when Bro. Morland, after nearly eight years' service, has vacated the Grand Master's chair, there are twenty-nine Lodges under his rule, twenty five of which are working Lodges. These include three Parsee Lodges—"Rising Star" and "Rising Sun" in Bombay, and "Harmony" in Kurrachee—and one Mahomedan Lodge, "Islam," in Bombay. There is not yet a Hindoo Lodge working under the Scottish banner; but there are Hindoo Masons connected with the other Native Lodges, and no doubt before long they will have a Lodge or Lodges of their own, as well as the Mussulmans and Parsees. The new Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India is Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, who was formally installed in that office on Saturday last. Bro. Balfour has served for several years as Depute Grand Master, is thoroughly conversant with the duties and responsibilities of his position, and is exceedingly popular amongst members of the Craft; and Scotch Masonry is likely to continue to flourish under his rule as it has done under his predecessor. Captain Morland, who is also very popular amongst Indian Freemasons, was presented, on the occasion of his retirement, with a purse containing Rs. 1,500, with which he was requested to purchase a piece of plate to serve as a memento of the high esteem in which he is held by the Scottish Freemasons in India, amongst whom the money was raised by small subscriptions, a stipulation being made that no individual contribution should exceed five rupees.

"EVERY European in India," says the Lahore paper, "will be glad to learn that at last places of defence and refuge have some chance of being established in all stations in this country. Already, we believe, military committees are busily at work selecting the necessary sites, and when this is accomplished, it will be but a mere question as to when the finances of India may permit of the actual fabrics and works being undertaken. The terrible lessons that were learnt during the mutiny have therefore a chance of at length bearing fruit, as in the event of any warlike contingencies or even localised civil disturbance, with such havens of refuge, the European and Eurasian population would have an excellent chance of preserving their lives until succour might reach them. Doubtless the selections of sites and the details of the required buildings—each, it is to be trusted, so constructed as to provide a flanking fire for the defenders—will soon be settled, and it will then become the imperative duty of Government to lose no time in carrying out the actual construction. There is one important point, however, which we hope may not be lost sight of, which is, that every refuge should have either a well in the building itself, or be in covered communication with a good supply of water which could not be cut off by a besieging body of men. The strength of the buildings, morever, need not be very great, as it is highly improbable that in the event of even another mutiny, any other, except rifle fire, could be brought to bear upon them, and it would of course be necessary that no materials of an inflammable nature should be used in their construction. We need hardly remind our readers, if such edifices but existed during the mutiny how many valuable lives would have been preserved, and that too often when fugitives had taken refuge in existent bungalows, the necessity, as was also so deadly in its effects at Cawnpore, for water being drawn from exposed wells, afforded excellent opportunities for the rebel's aim. With the establishment of these fortified and loopholed buildings, depending for their size on the number of the community who might have to use them, a further strong incentive is held out to the increase of the volunteer force in India. In fact it is not too much to say, that it is the bounden duty of all Europeans residing in this country to, at all events, pass through a military training, however short it may be, and we doubt not, especially in the face of the great numerical increase which has lately taken place of our civilian soldiers, that before very long such will be rather the individual rule than the exception."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Many of the suggestions of the British Indian Association on the new Taxation Bill are both admirable and seasonable, and we trust that they will receive a fair share of attention from the Government. It is an obvious reflection, that a Government, which does not deny that there is room for retrenchment, but pleads the urgency of the demands made upon it as an excuse for preferring further taxation, can only carry public opinion with it, if, while enforcing its fresh demands, it gradually also enforces a wise economy. Nothing can be more irritating to a heavily-taxed population than the sight of extravagant expenditure on the part of a Government which is profuse in its expressions of sympathy with tax payers. Acts necessarily go further than words in a case of this kind; and the impropriety of wasting resources wrung from cheerful, if hard-pressed, tax-payers, is not unlikely to produce unpleasant consequences in the end.

THE *Bangalore Spectator*:—It is to be feared that the money collected in England for the relief of the famine-stricken has been pretty nearly all expended, and we cannot say that in many cases very wisely. When it became known that this money was coming from England all sorts of applications were sent in for grants—applications that, we feel sure, would not have been dreamt of if Government had had to supply the money. We will not say that the funds have been wasted, but they have been spent too lavishly, and it is not too much to say that in some cases there was a regular competition among officials as to who could spend the most, and those who gave away the sums entrusted to them the quickest no doubt believed that the Government would highly approve of their conduct, and probably would reward them for their pains. In our opinion a portion—and not a small one—ought to have been reserved in case there should be a failure of the crops. Now the money is spent, the treasury is empty, and we are at a loss to know what will be done for the distressed, for there will be plenty of them in a short time. It is late in the day, but still most of the payments from the Mansion House Fund ought to be stopped at once, and plans should be devised to store it up against a time of need, which, we are afraid, is not far off. We are glad to see that the Famine Commissioner has called for statistics from the officials in the different districts, and that he has asked for the opinions of the district officers, so that the authorities will not be in the dark as they were when the famine first began, and a plan of relief may be at once set on foot, that is, if there is money to carry it out with. Mysore cannot appeal to England for help, for the people will ask for an account of the money that has been already spent, and we fancy they would not be altogether satisfied with the accounts that might be presented to them. However, as a large portion of the money has been spent, there is all the more reason why the remainder should be more carefully used. We believe there is no danger of another year of scarcity in the Madras Presidency, so that all payments from the Fund ought at once to be stopped there, and kept for the use of those in this Province who in a short time may be in as bad a condition as they were last year.

THE *Englishman*:—After all we have said of the corruption which comes between the physician and his patients in an Indian hospital, our readers have probably formed but an inadequate conception of either the extent of the evil, or the difficulty of eradicating it. We have it from the mouth of a medical officer of high standing and long experience in the service of Government, that so utterly dishonest and so devoid of the commonest feelings of humanity are the class of hospital attendants, that, in order to ensure the patients their proper rations, it would be necessary for the medical men themselves to stand over them while eating their meals. We could tell of a case in which, though a seer of meat per head was allowed for soup, it was found impossible to secure the patients of a large hospital anything better than the thinnest broth, until the plan was adopted of padlocking the covers of the pots in which the soup was cooked. At first the superintendent of the hospital thought he might be able to effect a better result if he saw the meat cut up and put into the pots. But this plan produced no appreciable improvement in the soup turned out. In the meantime it was accidentally discovered that the meat was taken out of the pots during the process of cooking and fried or curried by the cooks for their own dinner. Perforated lids with locks were then procured, and the pots closed and re-opened in the presence of the superintendent, the result being that a spoon would stand in the soup produced, when cold. This, there is too much reason to believe, is merely an instance of the heartless robbery that goes on in every hospital not only as regards soup but as regards every article of diet; and it is beyond the powers of any superintendent of a hospital to put a stop to the system as long as his subordinate staff cannot be depended on to second his efforts. What takes place as regards food, takes place, it is feared, as regards medicines also. We shall probably be overwhelmed with indignant letters when we state our belief, a belief shared in a greater or less degree by almost every European medical man in the service, that not only hospital cooks and other menials, but the subordinate medical service, root and branch—apothecaries, stewards, compounders, dressers—are widely corrupt. There may, perhaps, be here and there an honest man among the class to which we refer; but such instances are too rare to affect the general result. It is a significant fact that the establishment of a new hospital in any locality is invariably followed by an abundant crop of new private dispensaries in its immediate neighbourhood; and it is more than suspected that these dispensaries are largely supplied with drugs from the hospital stores. When the Government determined to dye their quinine blue, as the only effectual means of preventing its sale in the bazaar, it may be imagined that they did not act without very strong grounds. All drugs, however, cannot be dyed blue, and it remains for the department to discover some more practical remedy.

WITH respect to the old Bengal army, and the native Indian army generally before 1857, Mr. Forjett's opinion (see his book, *Our Real Danger in India*) is that the Sepoys had for a hundred years been flattered by our generals into an overweening idea of their prowess. They believed themselves to be more than a match for us, and revolted. Mr. Forjett thinks also that there is some danger of another mutiny being before long organized against us, owing to the delusion which is now spreading all over India, in consequence of the weakness of our foreign policy ever since 1870, that power has passed from the English race. His advice is that we should at all times, and particularly at the present time, look sharply after the discipline of the native army, and that we should put out of consideration altogether Sepoy aid in any important military operations. "I have no hesitation in stating," he writes, "that in the event of an emergency, such as being brought into the presence of a European foe, the Sepoy army would prove itself worthless." Again,—"The Sikhs and Nepaulese may be very good soldiers. Led from victory to victory, they may prove good warriors, but a single check would undermine their loyalty, and lead them to side with the party which, for the time, may appear the stronger."

THE *Athenæum* has an appreciative notice of Lord Lytton which would carry more weight if it were not known to be done by a well-known hand in the India Office:—"Lord Lytton went out to India at a very trying period, and has had many difficulties to contend with for the last two years, which have been years of a vast amount of ever-increasing work. But he at once gained the sympathy of the educated native classes as no viceroy before him ever did; his management of the famine since then has gained him the highest credit; and now that he has successfully introduced the financial measures which are intended to meet the deficits caused by that famine there is every reason to hope that his viceroyalty will prove as splendid as the most sober-minded Englishman would willingly augur that it should be from the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st of January of last year. 'Lord Lytton has already proved himself,' writes one of the highest and most responsible officers of the Crown in India, in a letter now before us, 'one of the ablest viceroys who have come here. His genius is undoubted, and his fortune will, I believe, yet prove as great.'" Of course his colleagues admire Lord Lytton. See how he praises and decorates them.

Truth, which makes a dead set at the *Daily Telegraph* every week, has the following kindly notice of Mr. Gay:—Mr. Levi, of the *Daily Telegraph*, took upon himself to charge Mr. Gladstone with falsehood, on the authority of the Constantinople Correspondent of his journal. This Correspondent is a certain Gay, who accompanied the Prince of Wales to India, as a correspondent, and who, from his pushing insolence, became a *persona ingrata* to the gentlemen accompanying His Royal Highness. For some time he used to send to Mr. Levi a general telegram from Constantinople, containing the gossip of Pera. This was cut up into telegrams from different parts of the Ottoman Empire, in order to convey the impression, that the *Daily Telegraph* had a network of Correspondents, and then, these telegrams were used to adorn the tales, and point the morals, inculcated in leading articles. Attention was called to this "fudging," since when it has not occurred. The following latest particulars of Mr. Gay are not without interest. Mr. Gladstone is a man, whose want of veracity would, if it could be proved, reflect seriously upon the honour of the country. It is desirable, therefore, that it should be clearly understood who his accuser was.

Travelling from Adrianople to Constantinople, the other day, I encountered a stupendously military character. He wore a braided overcoat, with a yataghan girt about his waist, a couple of pistols in his belt, and the Osmanli round his neck. His nationality was apparent, by reason of the Stratford-atte-Bow character of his French, but his rank was a mystery. Yet, further grew the density of the mystery, when, in the course of the journey, he incidentally remarked—"I really had to leave the Prince of Wales in India—my self-respect forced me. If you knew the Prince personally, as I do, you'd find him such an arrant cad." Presently, I found out who this splendid, self-respecting warrior was. At one of the halting places, a newspaper correspondent, whom I happen to know, remarked of him casually, that he had had to box his ears for insolence, and that, when this proceeding was objected to, he followed it up by kicking him. "You may have heard of him," he continued, "his name is Gay, and he is a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*."

IT is not only in Bombay that Judges' nephews are the favourites of fortune. *Truth* says:—Next to being the relative of a judge, the best thing is to bear the same name. I don't profess to understand the relationship subsisting in the following cases, but I was struck with the similarity of the names in looking over the legal appointments in "Whitaker's Almanac," an almanac, I may incidentally say, which is infinitely better, and more useful, than any other that is published:—Secretary of Presentations, the Hon. E. P. Thesiger, £400; Secretary of Commissions, Mr. W. M. Cairns, £300; Secretary of Causes, Mr. J. Romilly, £1,000; Clerk of Records and Writs, the Hon. E. Romilly, £1,200; Clerk of Enrolments, Lord Romilly, £1,200; Registrar in Lunacy, Mr. C. N. Wilde, £1,000; Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Mr. Fred. Cockburn, £1,200; Master at the Crown Office, Mr. J. R. Mellor, £1,200; Associate, Mr. T. W. Erle, £1,000; Associate, Exchequer Division, Mr. H. Pollock, £1,000; Master, Sir F. Pollock, £1,500; ditto, Mr. G. F. Pollock, £1,500; Queen's Remembrancer, Sir F. Pollock, £2,000; Secretary to Sir J. Hannen, Mr. J. C. Hannen, £300; Secretary to Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Walter Phillimore, £300; Registrar in Bankruptcy, Mr. J. R. Brougham, £1,300; Clerk of Assize for Home Circuit, the Hon. R. Denman, £953; Associate, Mr. R. Denman, jun.; Clerk of Assize, Midland Circuit, Mr. Arthur Duke Coleridge (salary not mentioned); Clerk of Assize, Oxford Circuit, Mr. E. Archer Wilde, £1,000; and Clerk of Assize, Western Circuit, Mr. W. C. Bovill, £1,000. Some people call this sort of thing nepotism. I don't complain of it, so long as the men are fit for the post. It is a man's duty to look after his relations, when he can do so without injury to the public service, and no one can say that the judges have been unmindful of their duty in this respect. But still, I may be allowed to express a regret, that I have not an uncle a judge.

THE religious world at Melbourne has been somewhat strangely exercised. A correspondent writes, "The Bishop of the Church of England had invited some of the clergy and laity to his Palace to a private reading given by Mr. Creswick, the tragedian. From one or two of the Anglican clergymen a mild remonstrance was made, but from the dissenting community a storm arose, denouncing the good Bishop's association with the unclean thing in very strong terms, garnished with quotations from Holy Writ, but the Rev. Prelate has, in the opinion of a good many, very satisfactorily disposed of his assailants, although perhaps he unnecessarily took notice of what might have been passed by as contemptible. Two revivalist leaders have brought themselves under the censure of respectable society by the liberties which they have taken with their audiences. Dr. Somerville, at a recent meeting in Brisbane, attended by females only, withdrew into a room with some dozen weak-minded ladies, and admonished the astonished penitents in terms which could only be addressed to women of the most depraved character. The result is easily understood when it is stated that the unfortunate creatures were driven into hysterics, and other uncomfortable manifestations, but the gross violation of decency and consideration roused very strong feelings of resentment against the author of the affair. A similar *contretemps* occurred at a Young Men's meeting which was addressed by a Mr. Varley, a converted butcher, who, in the most repulsive language, brought up before his listeners the indiscretions committed by the immoral of this sex, and enlarged upon it to such an extent that it is likely the Town Hall (Melbourne) will be denied to him for the future."

ACCORDING to all accounts from Athens, the Government is in the dilemma of choosing between hostilities against the Turks and civil war. The opinion there seems to be that the Government is only waiting for the signal from Russia before taking the last measures for war. A number of heavy coast guns are ready for Patras, Syra, and Piræus. The Minister of the Interior is completing the organisation of the National Guard, and at the War Office preparations are being made for calling out the second class of reserves, mustering some 10,000 men. The army consists of 25,332 men, thus divided: Officers, 764; colour bearers, 110; infantry, including non-commissioned officers, 15,532; chasseurs, 2,736; artillery, 793; cavalry, 807; engineers, 1,632; arsenal workmen, 163; gendarmerie, officers, and men, 2,070; sanitary corps, 253; regimental bands, 56 men. The cadres are incomplete, and 2,450 men are absent from the ranks. The marines muster 2,750.

A YEAR ago, one of the leading Conservative Peers said to Lord Beaconsfield, "You do not seem to be having your own way in the Cabinet?" "When the time comes, I shall have it," replied Lord Beaconsfield.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion:—

March		
Aria and March from Vestale		Mercadante.
Quadrille	Arabesken	B dik.
Selection	Siege of Rochelle	Balfe.
Waltz	Isar Tieder	Gung'l.
Galop	Stuttgarter Konigsban	Kuhner.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery at sunrise yesterday, on account of the arrival in Bombay of H. E. Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., from Calcutta.

THE HON'BLE SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE has, we are sorry to learn, been suffering in health from nervous debility for about a month since, and is likely to be unable to attend to business for some days yet.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A number of Parsees are preparing, we hear, to proceed to Europe with the object of being present at the opening of the Paris Exhibition in the month of April next.

A PAPER MANUFACTORY.—Arrangements are, we learn, being concerted to start an extensive paper manufactory in Bombay. The matter was twice before taken in hand, but was subsequently abandoned. A small paper manufactory already exists in Bombay.

HIGH COURT REPORTER.—The applicants for the office of Reporter to the High Court, Bombay, in the place of Mr. W. E. Hart, resigned, are Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Jardine, and Webb, barristers-at-law, and Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee. There is a close contest, it is said, between Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jardine.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—On Saturday last Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta, a student of the Grant Medical College, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and obtained a certificate of age for the purpose of presenting himself as a candidate for the next examination to be held in London for the Indian Medical Service.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Two Portuguese, named Francis D-Souza and Caitan DeSilva, were yesterday both fined by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former in a sum of Rs. 20 and the latter Rs. 15, for selling one quart bottle of spirituous liquor contrary to their wholesale spirit licence.

FORGERY.—Richard Collymore, an Eurasian, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, with having, on or about the 23rd instant, committed forgery, in writing a letter purporting to have been signed by one T. Hudson, assistant house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, and attested by one G. Pandoorung, surgeon, he knowing at the time that such document was not so signed by the said persons, and intending thereby to cause the prosecutor to give him alms. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and the case postponed for hearing to the 4th proximo.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Timothy O'Leary and five other European seamen, of the British ship Maggie E. Seed, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. Captain Whiting, the commander of that vessel, intimated to his Worship that the ship was about to proceed to sea, and that the prisoners, after the anchor had been weighed, struck work, consequently the ship was detained. His Worship, on finding that the men had no lawful excuse for their conduct, directed the prisoners to be taken back on board, and ordered Mr. Constable Ingram to go in the vessel until she was clear of the port.

BALLOONING AT CHUDDERGHAUT.—Our correspondent at Secundrabad tells us that there was a balloon tamasha at Chudderghaut on Tuesday last, which ended in failure, owing to there not being sufficient gas prepared to fill the balloon. His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Co-Regent, with a great crowd of nobles and a mass of the common people of all classes, came to witness the sight and all left grumbling and disappointed. The amount of gas necessary to fill the balloon was found to be more than was anticipated. Mr. Lynn will, doubtless, succeed better next time. It will be remembered that even in Bombay, where there are gas works, the first trial was a comparative failure. A Mahomedan took his little girl of ten years of age from Secunderabad to Chudderghaut to see the tamasha. Anxious to get near the balloon, he pressed on leaving his girl in charge of another man. On his return he found that both the girl and the man had disappeared. It was estimated that there were 60,000 persons at the place, besides those who stood on the tops of houses and other elevated places.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISHONEST POLICE CONSTABLE.—A case came before the Railway Magistrate on Saturday last, in which a Railway Police Constable, named Sheikh Wazir wd Sheikh Noor, was charged with criminal breach of trust and theft. It seems from the evidence that he was one of the night guards over the goods shed at the Poona Railway Station on Thursday night; that during his watch he took a piece of broken glass bottle and with it cut open a bale of turbans and took out one of them; he then opened a box of lady's wearing apparel and helped himself to thirty-six articles, after which he opened a box of ship biscuit and took out one. When the next watchman came on guard, he observed the state of these goods which had been tampered with, and reported the same, when it was ascertained that they were all right when the prisoner took charge of them. A search was made, and the stolen property was found hid in a field near the station. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and showed the manner in which he had cut up the bale and opened the boxes. Other evidence was taken in the case, after which the Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

INSOLVENCY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—In G. O., dated 2nd November 1859, it is laid down as a rule to be observed by all heads of offices, that every person in public employ taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act shall *ipso facto* be suspended from the service, and shall not resume his duties without special orders of Government, who are to be furnished with a report giving distinctly the judgment of the Court, and an analysis of the insolvent's schedule, so that it may be at once known whether his liabilities have arisen from acts of extravagance or otherwise. Under Chapter XX. of the New Code of Civil Procedure, any District Court or any other Court specially empowered by the local Government, may adjudicate any person within its jurisdiction to be an insolvent. Except so far as the Presidency town is concerned, the Madras Government have resolved to modify the instructions above quoted so far as to leave to the head of the office or the officer competent in ordinary cases to appoint and dismiss the insolvent, the right—subject to the usual appeals—of deciding whether or not the insolvent shall be permitted to resume his duties. No change in the existing procedure will be made for the present as regards public servants taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act in the Presidency Town.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 19th January 1878 was 22,405 maunds and in money Rs. 60,077. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 19th Jan. 1878.	Week ending 20th. Jan. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 93,742	Mds 91,091	Mds 2,651	...
Amount	Rs. 1,14,750	Rs. 1,08,735	Rs. 6,015	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,21,986	Mds 4,87,477	...	Mds 68,099
Amount	Rs. 1,74,700	Rs. 2,96,288	...	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 67,892	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 86,910	...	...	Rs. 84,678
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 35,787	Mds 37,067	...	Mds 1,300
Amount	Rs. 20,039	Rs. 20,521	...	Rs. 482
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,219	Mds 3,140	...	Mds 1,921
Amount	Rs 3,889	Rs. 10,081	...	Rs. 6,192
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,595	Mds. 15,400	Mds 195	...
Amount	Rs. 23,411	Rs. 23,471	...	Rs. 60
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,28,592	Mds 1,82 523	Mds 46,069	...
Amount	Rs. 1,39,626	Rs. 1,14,306	Rs. 25,320	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,64 298	Mds 7,86,698	...	Mds 22,405
Amount	Rs. 5,13,325	Rs. 5,73,402	...	Rs. 6 .077

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major A. Wingfield, Sub-Lieut. Jas. G, Ede, Mr. W. C. Goodman, Mrs. Compton, Captain J. B. Slater, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Mr. W. Gee.

For Venice—Mr. Shadwell, Lieut-Colonel W. G. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Wright.

For Suez—Mr. W. Rosenburg.

For Brindisi—Mr. Charriot, and Major C. J. Smith, R. E.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

M. W. BRO. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR was installed as Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, on Saturday last, the ceremony of investiture being performed by the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Morland. There was a very large attendance of both Scotch and English Masons, including the District Grand Master (the Hon. J. Gibbs) and his Deputy under the English Constitution.

After investing the new Grand Master with the insignia of his office, M. W. Bro. Morland delivered the following address:—I find the next business on the programme is an address from myself on retiring from the chair of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. I feel I should be wanting in respect to you all and in the acknowledgment due to the kind and loyal allegiance that you have rendered me so long if I did not endeavour, in some few words, to express my sense of obligation for the kind assistance and cordial co-operation I have received, not only from the office-bearers of this Grand Lodge, but also from the whole fraternity under the Grand Lodge of Scotland throughout India. It has been a pleasure to me to perform the duties of the office of Grand Master as well as my humble abilities have enabled me. It is not for me to point out how Masonry has extended, or how it has not done so, during the time I have occupied the position of Grand Master of Western India and of the whole of India under the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but I may say I attribute the whole success, if success there has been, to the earnest and zealous assistance I have received from one and all who have laboured with me in the good cause of Masonry. You have heard the patent read of election of M. W. Bro. Balfour as my successor in the Grand Mastership of this vast province, and I am sure he will be received by you all with satisfaction and delight, M. W. Bro. Balfour, as you know, has laboured with me, first as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Western India, and since as Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, for a long term of years. A moral which we teach in Freemasonry is that it is the prospect of reward that sweetens labour; and I feel my term of duty has extended over a sufficiently long period, and that it is right the Brother who has acted so willingly and so efficiently as my deputy should reap the due reward of his labours, and should be raised to the highest distinction which it is in the power of the fraternity to confer upon him. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, as you are aware, hesitated at first to confirm Brother Balfour in the office of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. It was not because they did not wish to distinguish him; it was simply, I believe, the result of a slight misapprehension on the part of the newly elected Grand Secretary for the Grand Master, on being addressed on the subject, immediately—as I know from letters I have received from Edinburgh—complied with our request, and any further prolongation of my office for the representation of our wishes and our rights was rendered unnecessary by his ready acquiescence. Brother Balfour's labours have been watched by you all, perhaps in no position he has held in Freemasonry than as President of the Masonic Hall Committee, and I need not remind you with what skill and assiduity he has managed the affairs of that Committee, nor how untiringly he has laboured to promote the interests of the craft as far as it laid in his power. Let me congratulate you and all the Scottish fraternity, and in fact all Freemasons in India, with myself, on the grand consummation that has been effected by which the two Constitutions meet now in one Hall—(hear, hear)—and are so drawn closer together and fulfil more satisfactorily the great teachings of Freemasonry. (Applause.) I attribute this happy conjunction mainly to the endeavours of and the truly fraternal feelings entertained by our Grand Master elect. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that throughout his career in Masonry, he has endeared himself to you all, and that you will find in him now one who will consult your wishes and regard your wants as his own. I feel sure, too, that you will render him your hearty co-operation. (Hear, hear.) I have no further remarks to make except to remind you that when the spirit is leaving the body on earth departing words are listened to more earnestly than they would be at other times; and I would ask you now, when about to leave this Chair, to co-operate one with another, to be united, and to have but one aim—brotherly love, relief, and truth combined, and then you will experience the truth of the old fable of the bundle of sticks that when joined together cannot be broken, though when separated it may easily be destroyed. (Applause.)

In conclusion, M. W. Bro. Morland added—There are one or two well-merited honours that I have to confer before I leave the Chair. R. W. Bro. Rowell (late Grand Secretary), for five years we have laboured together in Masonry, and our success has been in a great measure owing to your unceasing endeavours in the good cause. It affords me great pleasure, in retiring from the Chair, to install you as an honorary member of this Grand Lodge. I hope you may be long spared to labour, and to wear this jewel, which I beg now to present to you as an insignia of your office. (Applause.) Wor. Bro. Mathews, ever since I first knew Masonry, you have been associated with me in the craft. Your exertions have been untiring, and I think it is but a just tribute to your many services to install you an honorary member of this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro Balfour next formally installed M. W. Bro. Morland as Past Grand Master. Afterwards, M. W. Bro. Balfour said, addressing Bro. Morland,—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your presence here this evening, and for installing me in the high office of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, to which the Grand Lodge of Scotland has been pleased to appoint me as your successor. I need scarcely say that I appreciate most highly the honour that has been done me, and that it shall be my highest aim so to act as to continue to retain the confidence of the Brethren and to preserve the dignity of the Chair. (Hear, hear.) I fail to find words adequately to return to you my thanks for the more than flattering terms in which you have been pleased to introduce me as Grand Master to the Brethren present here this evening. From the moment when you unexpectedly announced, to the surprise of all who were present on that occasion, your intention of resigning the office of Grand Master to the present time, there has been one universal feeling throughout the Brethren under your rule,—a feeling of deep regret that one like yourself, in the pride of life and with rich Masonic experience and a rare love for our noble craft, should willingly relinquish the high place he has held for so many years with honour to himself and profit to the fraternity. It may be that private considerations and circumstances have influenced, but whatever may be the cause, the Brethren none the less deplore the result, (Hear, hear). Many years ago, after your assumption of office, you were pleased to appoint me your deputy, and I have had the good fortune to act in that capacity ever since, until the last quarterly communication, when my appointment as your successor was made known. If need were, I could bear testimony to the singleness of purpose, the unflagging energy, and the devotion with which, during those many years you have discharged the duties of your high office; and personally, I can say with pleasure, that in looking back down the long vista of years, during which I have been officially associated with you in the work of Freemasonry, and during which so many changes have taken place, there never was an occasion on which our relations have not been of the most agreeable character. (Applause.) I have to thank you for the warm support and kind advice you have always given me as your Depute Master, and I hope you will continue to accord to me in the future, as your successor in office, the same valuable and valued counsels and the same firm support. My personal acknowledgments would be incomplete were I not to attempt to thank you in fitting terms for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to recommend me to the notice of the Brethren under your rule, as your successor in office, which recommendation led to my unanimous nomination by them. But I am talking of personal matters, while I should be endeavouring to tell you of the loyalty of the Brethren towards you, and their sincere admiration of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Hear, hear.) To find expression for such loyalty and admiration is always a matter of difficulty and delicacy. Some little time ago, I had the honour of presenting for your acceptance as a small token of regard from the Masonic community, that speaking likeness of yourself which now hangs above us; and I have been asked on this occasion, now that your active labours are over, to beg your acceptance of a purse, the contents of which you are requested to invest in a piece of plate, bearing an inscription which will remind you of the many long and prosperous years you have presided over this Grand Lodge and the daughter lodges working under it. (Hear, hear.) It affords me very great pleasure to be the medium of presenting this purse to you. It is composed of very many small subscriptions of numerous brother Masons—the maximum subscription having been fixed at Rs. 5 each—with an addition from the surplus Hall Fund. I trust you will receive it in that spirit in which it is tendered to you, and I also trust that you will long live to wear the honours you have so worthily won. (Applause.)

M. W. Bro. Morland, in reply, said—I thank you, M. W. Sir, for all your kind expressions, and more especially for the delicate manner in which you have conveyed to me the wish of the Brethren who have worked under me as their Grand Master for so long to present me with some memento of the years we have served together. I accept it with gratitude, and with the assurance that in adding it to the many tokens I have received from other sources, I shall ever remember the piece of plate presented to me by the Brethren of the Scottish Fraternity in India with the greatest pleasure and happiness. (Applause.)

R. W. Bro. Gibbs, District Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England, said—I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without tendering to you (the Grand Master), on my own behalf, and on behalf of the Lodges over whom I rule under the English banner, the manner, our congratulations on the high honour which the Grand Lodge of Scotland has been pleased to confer upon you. You have been so intimately connected with the English branch of Freemasonry in this country, having so kindly and wisely acted as my Deputy for several years, that I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without, while tendering you my sincere congratulations on your election to your present high office, tendering you also my sincere thanks for the many great and kind offices you performed as my Deputy, both during my absence and when I have myself been present. I can tell the Brethren of the Grand Lodge that though they have lost the eminent services of their Past Grand Master, who has ruled so well, wisely, and affectionately for so many years, they are to be congratulated, at the same time on having a gentleman and a Brother placed over them in his stead who, I am sure, will emulate him in all he has done for Freemasonry. (Applause.) I am sure that the Grand Lodge of India, which now rules over an Empire, instead of a Province, will never cease to flourish. (Hear, hear.)

The M. W. Grand Master—I thank you, R. W. Sir, for the kind terms in which you have congratulated me on my accession to the high office of Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and I thank you also for being present, at great personal inconvenience, suffering as you are from indisposition on this occasion. It has no doubt added to the *éclat* of the proceedings here, and I feel most warmly the kind manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my services as your Deputy. I had an opportunity, while acting as your Deputy, and while at the same time continuing to act as Depute Grand Master under Scotland, of proving that Freemasonry, whether English or Scotch, is Freemasonry, and that there is one bond amongst the Brethren. (Applause.) Before I proceed to close this Grand Lodge, I desire to return all present my most cordial thanks for the warm support you gave me in nominating me to the office in which I have now been installed. The recommendation of your Past Grand Master was spontaneous and your cordial adoption of it was unsolicited by me. I feel, therefore, that while the bonds of the order unite us, no personal considerations can interfere to weaken the bond or to weld it into any but the proper form. R. W. Bro. Morland has alluded in fitting terms to the great success which has attended his efforts as Grand Master, and I hope that when I come to render an account of my stewardship it will be equally satisfactory. The progress of Masonry must steady, and it is only when we look back, that we realise what gigantic strides are really made. When R. W. Bro. Gibbs was installed as District Grand Master under England, I remember he expressed a hope that before many years the Masonic community would be open to Hindoo brethren. That time has arrived; we have Hindoo brothers amongst us, and I am quite sure that those who were present the other evening at the installation meeting of Lodge "Islam" will not soon forget the varieties of caste and creed which assembled there, a noble testimony to the good work Freemasonry is doing towards assisting the progress of European civilization and removing caste prejudices. (Hear, hear.) I was struck the other day, when reading a speech reported to have been delivered by Lord Carnarvon, Pro. Grand Master of England, to see that he attributed the progress England has made to a strict observance of the landmarks of the Order. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure there is not one amongst us here to-night who is not willing to acknowledge that any little difference or unpleasantness that has arisen in a Lodge has generally arisen from a want of that strict observance of the landmarks of our Order. (Hear, hear.) I trust, with your support, to observe those landmarks and to maintain, pure and unsullied, the genuine tenets of the Order. (Applause.)

After some regular business had been disposed of, the proceedings closed.

THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND HIS WIFE *vs.* MR. G. W. TERRY.

AT the High Court yesterday the hearing of the above suit was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff a well-known medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife Awabai claimed Rs. 35,000 in respect of damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and had been entrusted to the defendant, Mr. Terry, as honorary secretary to and a member of the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Government solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, the plaintiff, in further examination by Mr. Starling, said—The letter of the 2nd Septemper 1875 was the last of the correspondence except the correspondence about copies of correspondence. The pictures were made over by me to my wife in part payment of moneys I had borrowed of her, and they are now her sole property. I have no claim to them personally.

Mr. Inverarity said he was willing for the defendant, in order to save expense, that the question of special contract or no special contract, as suggested by Mr. Gill, should be argued first; and the learned counsel would not therefore cross-examine the plaintiff except as to the evidence regarding the special contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—This paper book contains copies of all the letters I wrote to Mr. Terry, with notes and observations, and copies of letters I got from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little. The observations are made on almost every page of the book. After leaving the first letter for Mr. Terry at the museum I did not go the next day to the museum to see him. He did not tell me he declined to receive my pictures except on the same conditions as all other articles were received. He did not tell me he could not receive the pictures on the condition of returning them in the same good order and condition in which they were received. I had written to him complaining that the terms promised by Mr. Terry were not contained in the receipt. We had made more than one complaint on different dates for not getting a proper receipt.

Q. Now, have you got a single scrap of paper containing the alleged promise? I have got only the letters I have put in.—Can you point to any letter containing the promise? That point has not been put by Mr. Terry in any of his letters.—Have you got any letter containing a complaint that the alleged promise was not put down in writing? I have no letter except the first. I did not keep copies of several of the first letters.

Cross-examination continued—Besides my pictures, several others were exhibited. When the exhibition closed, it remained open a few days longer than was originally intended; and I was asked to allow my pictures to remain for a few days longer. I do not remember who else was present at the conversation I had with Mr. Terry at the museum. I did not, at the close of the exhibition, ask Mr. Terry to allow my pictures to remain in the museum. I did not tell him that I had no room in the house in which I was then living. I was then living at Mahaluxmee, opposite Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's. I was living on the top storey of Mr. Byramjee's coach-house. It was a large coach-house. My pictures along with others were hung at the exhibition on screens and walls all over the upper storey and the staircase. I did not know that at the close of the exhibition, Colonel Hancock's were the only pictures besides mine that were retained. I have not taken any receipt to Mr. Terry which he refused to sign. The letters I have put in show that I applied to Government. We at first thought they were responsible; and that they were more substantial. (A laugh.) We thought that Government, seeing that their own servant had injured us, would do something for us. I don't remember sending a letter of demand to Mr. Terry before I filed this action. I seek now to make Mr. Terry make good our loss. In 1865, I made a deed of composition. All my furniture and pictures were handed over to my trustee, and my wife got them immediately afterwards. I did not arrange with the trustee that he was to hand them over to my wife. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was the sole trustee.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I filed my petition in Bombay twice, the second being withdrawn by me. In my second insolvency, my applications for protection orders were twice refused by Mr. Justice Pinhey. The alleged ground of opposition was that I had concealed the proceeds of the sale of my horse and carriage, not drugs. I forgot to enter the item of the sale, Rs. 90; and I forgot to debit myself with the value of the horse, harness, and shigram. Another ground alleged against me was that I had vexatiously defended a suit; but I don't remember—I don't think—it was alleged I had fraudulently mortgaged certain of my drugs to my relatives. Certain of my relatives had lent me moneys, and I had given them a charge over the drugs and other things. A suit was brought against me by Bomonshaw Cowasjee soon after the present suit was filed, which was tried before Sir Charles Sargent. The object of it was to make me indemnify Bomonshaw for two promissory notes he had given to a creditor of mine. He alleged that he had given them for my benefit. I denied I was liable to indemnify him. I gave evidence in my own behalf. Sir Charles Sargent decided against me, and said he did not believe my evidence. He came to that conclusion under a misimpression of the evidence. I was not able to find money to appeal from that decision. I petitioned Sir Charles Sargent, but he took no notice of my petition. He did not say in his judgment that I had given false evidence.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill.—Mr. Inverarity was my counsel in that suit, and Mr. Lang appeared against me. I was sued for Rs. 2,105, for which Bomonshaw had made no claim for years although we were bitter enemies. I had paid the whole of my liabilities in full when I wound up my business in London. I paid down about thirty lakhs of rupees. After this one creditor remained, my cousin, Cursetjee Rustomjee, who was a creditor for Rs. 30,000. My wife was also a creditor. These were the only two creditors that were left unpaid. My cousin first agreed to receive payment by instalments, but he afterwards broke the agreement and pressed me for immediate payment. That was the cause of the composition deed. I paid my wife nothing under the deed. She agreed with the trustee to receive the pictures for the debt. The pictures and some furniture were handed over to her by the trustee in satisfaction of her debt. After my arrival in Bombay, I instituted a prosecution for defamation against Cooverjee Ludha, who was found guilty and fined by his Lordship Mr. Justice Bayley in Rs. 1,000. I also brought an action for damages against Cooverjee Ludha for injuring my pictures, but was unable to go on with it for want of funds. Two of my creditors at that time pressed me into the Insolvency Court. They were friends of Cooverjee Ludha, I afterwards received a letter from my other creditors waiving their claims and expressing sympathy for me. Sir Charles Sargent, in the suit mentioned, said he was inclined to give more credence to Bomonshaw's evidence than to mine. I have written several letters to Mr. Terry asking for a written undertaking to re-deliver the pictures in the same state in which he received them.

Goomansing Dowlutsing, a hamal in the service of plaintiff when he was living at Malabar Hill, remembered taking letters from his master to the defendant.

The court here adjourned until to-day.

BILLIARDS.

THE billiard match, played on Thursday night by Mr. Justice Morris and the Champion at the Bengal Club, resulted in a complete victory for the Champion. The match was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The arrangements of the committee seemed to give satisfaction to every one present. Mr. Morris, to whom the Champion conceded 600 out of 1,000, was defeated by 136 points. His play, however, was throughout marked by care, patience, and considerable skill, though luck was certainly dead against him. His highest break (viz., 53) was warmly applauded. Perhaps, if he had not ventured on the difficulties of the spot stroke so frequently, he might have made a closer fight of it. The Champion's play, we need scarcely say, was excellent; and though he did not make any very large breaks, he delighted the spectators by the ease and precision of his play. To illustrate this, we may mention that, when the Champion had reached 998, he, as far as we could see, *designedly* left himself a double baulk; and then by hitting his ball at a certain angle he made the most wonderful cannon off two cushions which we have ever seen. The game of billiards seems to stand unique in this one respect, that no amateur can approach any distinguished professional on even terms with any chance of success.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE COTTON TRADE.

A RETROSPECT of the cotton trade for 1877 supplies a record of hopes disappointed, of long and anxious periods of uncertainty, and of fluctuations in value of sufficient severity to test the stability of the mercantile community who deal in this staple. The end of the year does not mark any very conspicuous variation of prices as compared with those prevailing at the commencement; but the interval between January and December has witnessed fluctuations, at once sharp and unaccountable. The cotton market now follows the changes in the political barometer with almost as quick susceptibility as do the stock markets, and the political anxieties of the past year, coupled with the accustomed miscalculations of supply and demand in the raw material, have been quite sufficient to explain a good many of the ups and downs in the quotations. There is one consolation in the retrospect, however. If things have been occasionally gloomy and always disappointing during the closing year, they never reached so low an ebb as was the misfortune of the year before. But against this must be set off the further duration of the depression, which itself is an evil. The hope of a revival of active and profitable business in the manufacturing districts is still entertained by the sanguine, but as months, and even years, roll by without it, this expectation has not the same buoyant influence as before. When things get to the worst they will mend is a commercial aphorism, but the difficulty is to find when the worst has been reached. There have been so many false starts in cotton that a spirit of incredulity has almost taken possession of the mind. There was a very hopeful start at the commencement of the year, and it was sustained with such confidence as almost to give assurance of permanence. It was begun in the latter quarter of 1876, and the year opened with a strong impression that the bottom had been reached and upward progress was sure to follow. Manchester was in strong faith that the consumption, and consequently the value, of its fabrics were about to advance; there were more confident anticipations that the Eastern trouble would blow over without war, and there was also a stimulating effect in the calculations of a short American crop. These various influences had already left their mark on the quotations of the Liverpool Exchange, and the early weeks of the new year confirmed the sanguine forecasts. The pessimist estimates of crop appeared to obtain some sanction from a sudden and capricious falling-off in the receipts, and the American authorities on the probable yield—it is not the Government statisticians who are here indicated—received a degree of credence which will, perhaps, not again be their good fortune.

The opening of the year under these encouraging influences was notable for large transactions and advancing prices. For the first week there was a daily improvement in the quotations, and the sales reached an aggregate of almost unexampled magnitude, one day the transactions being 30,000 bales. Midland uplands were thus brought to the quotation of 7⅛d. per lb., a figure which contrasts with a *minimum* of 5 13-16d. per lb. at the lowest point of 1876, and with 6⅜d. only a week before when the close of the year was reached. Such an advance represented an enormous enhancement of the raw material, and, as events proved, there was nothing to justify it. The first fortnight of the year was the most brilliant in the annals of the cotton trade throughout the twelve month; the quotations were also the *maximum*. The price of 7⅛d. lasted only for a day; there was a desperate effort to hold to 7d., which was kept up a little while, but the descent was as steady as the advance had been factitious. The receipts from the American ports, which were exceedingly irregular and seemed to indicate a scarcity, suddenly grew abundant, and by the middle of February the anticipations of a deficient supply were dispelled, not only by large receipts, but also be "revised" estimates of the crop which placed it at a more liberal figure. The spasmodic advance recorded at the opening of the year had been fully lost in six weeks, and the adverse influences were aggravated in March by the more threatening aspect of Eastern affairs, by the Indian famine, and by the depreciation of silver. Shipments of cotton destined for Continental ports were diverted for Liverpool, and the stock on hand grew apace. There were some severe fluctuations in price, but the general tendency was downwards, the month closing with a reduction of middling uplands to 6⅛d. per lb., and of fair dollerah to 5 1-16d. These serious depreciations in value—accompanied, too, with a gloomy foreboding that things would be worse before they were better—produced a feeling of grave anxiety, and there were ominous fears of a collapse of credit; indeed, there was one serious failure at this period. However, the evil proved less disastrous than was feared; a general impression took possession of the mind that the bottom had been touched, and business was resumed after the Easter holidays with a sense of relief that danger had been escaped and that things were now sure to mend. This belief was strengthened by the notion that the incubus of war had been shaken off, and that with confirmed peace there would be a quick revival of trade. The fact was at once written in the cotton reports. The first days of April saw large transactions both on the spot and for arrivals, but the purely speculative character of the movement was indicated by the fact that the advance in futures was relatively greater than for cotton on the spot. In fact, it was mere "spurt" based on no rational premises, the temporary advance was lost almost before it could be grasped, and the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey destroyed all hope of prosperous times. Middling uplands went down to 5⅞d., fair dollerah to 4 11-16 cents, fair Egyptian to 6⅛d. which were very serious descents from the figures of the beginning of the year.

At this juncture the familiar arguments came in that prices could not possibly go lower, that it would not pay growers to produce cotton at cheaper rates, and that as 6d. is a fair standing-ground, below which the production of cotton could not be permanently profitable, it was reasonable to suppose that nothing worse could happen to the market. These impressions sustained confidence till the opening of May; but the very heavy stock lying in the warehouses of Liverpool—upwards of 1,000,000 bales, three-fourths of which were American—and the advance of the Bank rate to three per cent., had the effect of checking any dangerous development of over-sanguine views. There was no material variation of prices, but there was a firmer tone in the market, and this confidence made itself apparent in June, when the market saw nearly a half-penny per pound added to quotations pretty nearly all round; and the "statistical position" of the staple—a theoretical manipulation of figures which has misled more operators than sound judgment, irrespective of figures—now seemed to become stronger and sounder than formerly. The stock was large, but diminishing; the visible supply was appreciably less than in the previous year, and the reduction of the Bank rate encouraged the hope of an augmented consumption by Manchester. July, however, failed to maintain quotations at the advance quoted in the preceding month, and the more general inclination of mill-owners to resort to short time did not justify the expectation of an augmented trade demand. August was a dull month, with checkered prices; but the 1-16d. gained one day was lost the next, and the general result was retrogression rather than progress. Prices were down nearly to the lowest rates of April, and oscillated hesitatingly about 6d. per pound for middling uplands, being alternately 1-16d. above and 1-16d. below that initial.

The following months witnessed a steady depletion of the stock, and this strengthening influence was further assisted by the revelation at the stock-taking at the end of the month that the quantity actually on hand was fully 50,000 bales less in the American department than the estimate. The supply of East India cotton was also exceptionally low, and the receipts from the American ports showed no sign of compensating for the steady exhaustion. There was, consequently, a brisk and hopeful business in the early days of October, and after a good many fluctuations the month closed with a substantial advance in prices. Indeed, if statistics could be regarded as an infallible criterion of the prospects of the market, there was full assurance of a further advance. To some extent these anticipations were justified, but the course of the war acted as an incubus on the market, and November hardly recorded any material changes in value. The last month of the year has again shown the statistical position to be exceedingly strong, and the market, though sensitive, variable, and unreliable, has responded by a fair trade and a material improvement in quotations. The year's experience has marked some very sharp changes; but in comparing the end with the beginning, there is less difference than might have been expected, while there is the further confidence that the trade is sound and the prospect hopeful rather than depressing. It is not necessary to enter into elaborate statistics either as to prices or quantities, but a few figures offer a compendious epitome of the year's values:—Middling Orleans, 6d. lowest; 7¼d. highest. Fair Egyptians, 5⅛d. lowest; 7d. highest. Fair Dollerah, 4⅜d. lowest; 5⅛d. highest. On Friday last the price of Pernams was 6⅛d. per lb., in comparison with 7 3-16d. the highest, and 6 1-16d. the lowest of the year; or Broach 5 13-16d., as compared with 6 7-16d. and 5 1-16d., the highest and lowest of the year respectively. In regard to the quantities, the following figures indicate the salient points for the last three years, in bales:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total import of all kinds into Gr. Britain	3,198,090	3,583,480	3,708,030
Total import of East India and China	522,270	775,660	1,054,570
Total import of American	2,008,740	2,074,520	1,859,280
Total exports of all kinds from Great Britain	437,420	522,590	708,210
Average weekly consumption of all kinds in Great Britain	57,650	59,520	59,710
Total stock in Great Britain on the 31st of December	403,130	773,000	808,070

Mr. Joseph Watson, the secretary to the North and North-East Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, has, on behalf of the Association, prepared the following answer to allegations published by Mr Thomas Birtwistle, the secretary of the East Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association. Mr. Watson remarks:—

"Mr. Birtwistle, the secretary of the East Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association, has addressed the master cotton manufacturers of East Lancashire an elaborate argument against the proposed reduction in weavers' wages. This letter has been published in the local papers and in *The Times*, and has been evidently intended more for the public than for those to whom it is professedly addressed. Two lines of argument are adopted, one dealing with the general position of the cotton trade, the other with the degree of justification which exists for a reduction of wages.

"Mr. Birtwistle's figures are intended to show that the cotton trade is in a healthy and satisfactory position, and for this purpose he gives the average export of our cotton manufactures for four periods of five years each. These figures, though interesting in themselves, are insufficient to give a fair view of this branch of his subject. This is more effectually done by showing what has hitherto been the rate of development of our cotton trade, and examining whether during the last few years this rate has been continued, or whether, for the moment at least, it has not come pretty nearly to a standstill. In 1820 our exports of cotton goods amounted to 248 millions of yards; in 1825, 336¼ millions, showing a progress of 35 per cent.; 1830, 444¼ millions, 32 per cent.; 1835, 557 millions, 22 per cent.; 1840, 791 millions, 42 per cent.; 1845, 1,091¼ millions, 38 per cent.; 1850, 1,358 millions, 25 per cent.; 1855, 1,938 millions, 43 per cent.; 1860, 2,776 millions, 43 per cent. In 1861 the supply of cotton fell off in consequence of the American Civil War, and the export was reduced to 2,563 millions of yards. Then followed a serious decline in the export, which did not reach the figures of 1861 until 1867, when it was 2,832 millions of yards. In 1872 it was 3,517 millions, an increase of 34 per cent.; in 1876 it was 3,656 millions of yards, an increase of 4·2 per cent.

"Can it be regarded as satisfactory or promising state of things that a trade which has hitherto progressed in each quinquennial period from 22 to 24 per cent., should virtually have been stationary during the last five years, although there has been a great decline in value owing to a fall of 30 per cent. in the price of cotton, the usual result of such a movement in prices being an expansion of trade? Perhaps the following figures, representing the thousands of bales, and bearing upon the relative progress of cotton consumption in England and other countries, may help to an explanation of the cause:—

	Great Britain.	United States.	Continent.	India.	Increase. Great Britain.	Increase. Rest of the World.
1842	1,372	326	816	—	—	—
1852	1,-77	684	1,156	—	505	698
1860	2,635	843	1,776	65	758	844
1876	3,017	1,357	2,805	216	382	1,494

"In the fact that while we have increased our consumption of cotton by less than half a million of bales our rivals have increased theirs by one and a half million may be found at least one reason why our export trade in cotton goods no longer maintains its former expansive features. The inquiry, however, is not complete until we analyze the particulars of this trade and discover where it has fallen off and where increased.

"The statement below will show that, excluding India and China, our export trade in cotton goods has fallen off in the last five years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Entire export of cotton goods in millions of yards	3,535	3,483	3,603	3,580	3,669
Ditto, to India	994	1,110	1,264	1,231	1,300
Ditto, to China	430	373	414	436	495
The rest of the world, excluding India and China	2,111	2,000	1,925	1,893	1,874

"How is it that, notwithstanding the depreciation of silver, the famines in India and China, the assumed heavy sizing, to which Mr. Birtwistle in a previous letter attributed the present depression in our trade, the increase of our export to those two markets has somewhat more than made up for our diminished exports to other markets? In the first place, the depreciation of silver has stimulated the exports of native produce and encouraged the consumption of imports. It has not, consequently, operated as at first glance might have been expected. It is true that the depreciation of silver has told against the importers price for cotton goods, but our exports to India especially having recently been of an exceptional character, the usual effect of an adverse exchange has not been produced. It is well known that for many markets goods are required which cannot safely be made excepting to order, whereas the bulk of the trade to India is in certain leading staples like 8½lb. shirtings. The consequence is that when manufacturers usually working for other markets are without orders, they prefer to stock only staples which are sure to find a customer in course of time at some price or other.

"It often, therefore, happens that great stocks of these goods accumulate, which are forced off at losing prices in the Manchester market, or are shipped with unsatisfactory results by the manufacturer himself. Thus, whenever other nations take less of our goods, India is deluged with more, without too nice a regard to her wants. A diminution of production may seem a natural way out of the difficulty, but the loss of stopping a concern of 1,000 looms and the necessary spinning is at least £7,000 a year, and of working short time in proportion. Moreover, as it rarely suits all manufacturers to go to short time at once, those who do so lose their best workpeople, and hence the adoption of short time on a large scale is almost impossible. Short time, therefore, is generally the result of individual pressure so extreme as to verge on ruin.

"The Russo-Turkish War has not much effected our export of cotton goods. The export to Turkey in the first 11 months of 1876 was 257, and in the corresponding period of 1877 232 millions of yards, while our exports to Russia are so inconsiderable as not to affect the problem, being only from two to four millions of yards. But, interesting as all these facts are, and desirable as it is to dwell upon them in consequence of Mr. Birtwistle's statement, I do not see how it can be inferred from any such particulars that the existing rate of wages is either too high or too low, excepting so far as it may reasonably be concluded that when our exports stand still or retrograde our trade is most likely to be unsatisfactory. Mr. Birtwistle's letter is addressed to the employers, but they know when they are losing money, and a reduction of wages has the two-fold object of diminishing their loss and cheapening production. Mr. Birtwistle endeavoured to show how little a 5 per cent. reduction of wages will lower the price of goods. But if bad trade is admitted, this argument rather points to a more substantial than to no reduction of wages. The fact is, however, that 5 per cent. on the wages amounts to a considerable sum in the course of the year, and materially affects the position of the producer.

"The prohibitory tariffs which Mr. Birtwistle says would be made more oppressive if we cheapened our cost of production certainly tell against us, but they have undergone no recent increase, and are not responsible for the present depression. On the other hand, as nearly one-half of our entire exports of cotton manufactures is to India and China, and as the slightest change in price influences in an important degree the trade movements of India, as has been illustrated by the great stimulus given to the wheat trades by the removal of a nominal duty and by the increase of the export of the native manufactures upon the removal of the 3 per cent. export duty, a reduction in cost would tend to stimulate this important branch of our trade in cotton textiles.

"Mr. Birtwistle gives figures to answer the statement that America is competing with our manufacturers, but they come down only to 1875, whereas the great development of this rivalry is the work of the last two years, owing to the great reduction of wages in the United States. It has been so considerable that the American manufacturer pays 11d. per piece for weaving where we pay 13½d., and has the further advantage of working his mill 12 hours a week more.

"It is well to avoid depression of spirit or being too early discouraged, but nothing exhibits greater infatuation than the attempt, persistently made, to ignore a competition which is growing year by year, and which is gradually putting us in a worse relative position than before."—*Times.*

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Constituents and the Public in general that SEVERAL BATCHES of SUPERIOR HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES are in his stables FOR SALE, among which are some Chargers Hunters, Racers, and pairs of Carriage Horses.
JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.
Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the CERTIFICATE numbered 206 for one Share number 307 of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, dated Hongkong 23rd February 1874, in the name of CULLIANJEE PITTAMBER has been LOST, and the INTEREST of CULLIANJEE PITTAMBER in the Share transferred by the Official Assignee, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be ISSUED to the transferee of the Share on application to
FORBES & Co., Agents,
Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Bombay, January 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.
The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.
F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

THACKER AND COMPANY
SELLING OFF
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1878,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES,
Printed on good paper and strongly bound.

	Rs.	a.
No. 8. One day to a page, 9¾ by 4¾	3	4
" 9. Two days to a page, 9¾ by 4¾	2	12
" 51. One day to a page, 12¾ by 7¾	7	0
" 52. Two days to a page, 12¾ by 7¾	6	0
" 53 Three days to a page, 12¾ by 7¾	4	4
" 4. Three days, Dr. and Cr., 9¾ by 7¾	2	8

THE ABOVE DIARIES ARE PRICED AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £1 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—
£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)
TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.
Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No— RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*)
1878.
Received of the sum of Rupees, being the deposit of £1 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs.—

NOTICES.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies, Rs. 10.
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
Single Gentleman's Ticket, Rs. 10.
Non-Masons may also subscribe. Application for Tickets to be made through the Worshipful Masters of Lodges in either Constitution, or to
B. ROBINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 73, Great Tower Street London.
MARTELL & Co

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-Street, London, and all
CHEMISTS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
24, Great Charlotte Street, London, E. S.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork,
TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.
2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.
The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.
CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.
Important Caution.—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

For Bombay Presidency	"	D. S. Kemp & Co.,	Bombay.
Bengal	"	R. Scott, Thompson & Co.,	Calcutta.
"	"	Stanistreet & Co.	"
"	"	Bathgate & Co.	"
"	"	J. Corfield & Co.	"
Ceylon	"	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.
Madras	"	Barrie & Co.	Madras.
Rangoon		E. Gillon & Co.	Lahore.
Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla		A. S. Watson & Co.	Hongkong.
Shanghai, Pekin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and small Ports of China		Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents who will supply on liberal terms.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.
Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

WACHTER & CEL.,
EPERNAY.

February 1877.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House..........	50	0	53	0

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, ...	22	0
26	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31	0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street. MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,
AGENTS FOR
LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE
FOR AËRATED WATERS,
WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,
40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,
NO ROYALTY TO PAY.
MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED,
£16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... " 330
Do. " Hunting Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance........ " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting........Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... " 65 to " 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... " 70
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY.

THE Undersigned forwards a LADY'S BONNET, or HAT of the LATEST FASHION and BEST MATERIALS, by parcel post, FREE, to any part of India for 35s. Style and size required to be sent with Order, accompanied by a Remittance. Bankers, HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., St. James' Street, London.
M. ROBBINS,
16, Old Bond Street, London, W.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.
Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.
Per Dozen, Rs. 23.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.
In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots } Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s. } Finest quality we can produce 35s.
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality, much approved........ 18s. 6d.
Very superior........ 21s. 0d
Finest possible quality .... 25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots...5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels........7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers .... 3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c. at the Tent, near the Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba.
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises, glassware, dinner services handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables for 24 persons, side board, dining room chairs, screen, teapoys, English oblong and richly carved pier and card tables, easy chairs, whatnot, Tucker's plated four light and bronze single argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes press, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.
No catalogues and the property is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built dog-cart, with a bay Arab horse and harness. Price moderate.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, table linen, plants, &c, at Land's End, Malabar Hill.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., the property of E. T. Leith Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the same comprises, rich thin stem glassware, handsome breakfast tea and dessert services in minton, porcelain from Goode and Phillips, &c, handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as a telescope, dining table for 18 persons, a handsome side board with mirror back [made to order], Madras pattern dining room chairs, dumb waiter, circular, side, writing and monkey tables, handsome easy chairs and settees covered with cretonne, chiffoniers with plate glass doors, handsome whatnots, rich carpets from Yarkund, rich China and Japanese porcelain cups, saucers, and covers, Japanese Satsuma vases, handsome parian marble statues, a first class full toned grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Sohne," revolving book stand, Lady's writing table, Hink's patent duplex and silber light table and hanging kerosine lamps, English lace door curtains, handsome English painted bedsteads, copaira couches, handsome English walnut wood washing table with marble tops, French polished dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, baby's cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, American ice safe, lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, hanging fern baskets, stumps with orchids, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 28, Middle Colaba
On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of P. Anaitasiades, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th January 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—
H. A. H. J. 465 bags damaged Mauritius sugar ex "Ada."

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twists, &c, &c.
10 bales grey shirtings 8¼ lbs.
10 cases coloured prints.
On account of the concerned.
Invoice of 55 cases fresh oilmanstores, perfumery, &c., &c.
Just landed ex s. s. Assam the same consists of assorted biscuits, condensed Swiss milk, oatmeal, tapioca, sago, maccaroni Epps and Habana cocoa, fresh salmon, Russian caviare, mushrooms, French plums, small essence cheese, vermicelli, Liebig Cos extractum carnes, petit pois, gros pois, assorted pickle, Colmons mustard, butter, golden syrup oysters, truffles olives, vinegar, muscatels, figs, Normandy pippins, asparagus, herrings, salmon cutlets, lobsters mushroom ketchup, jams and jellies, Oxford sausages, hams, bacon, arrowroot, syrup fruits, salad oil, assorted soap, perfumery, scented soap, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th January 1878.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR & SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.
Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry Champagne, Gin, &c.
A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.
No Mess or Family should be without it.
Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.
WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON, E.C.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta, Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.
Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F. 3 Quality;
PERCUSSION CAPS,
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET LONDON

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W, ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills" If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.
POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.
Claims settled in Bombay promptly by
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876..........£1,475,85[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE..........£2,783,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS ....£5,494,0[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin...	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHEINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 8,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,492,966.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms; Goals on the bunders also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
" 1862..........£300,[illegible]
" 1872..........£816,[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowments for Children on favourable terms.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,108,803.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	21 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, January 1878.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)
RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, etc. either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 25 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32 "
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
15, Dean Lane, Fort.

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